THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,316, New Series.] BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ...Rs. 52 Single Copy for Cash ...... As. 4

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher of the *Bombay Gazette*, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 25TH INSTANT.—The fine A. I. Clipper Ship SAM MENDEL, now on her second voyage, and one of the fastest vessels afloat.—Accommodation for passengers unequalled by any ship in the trade.

For plans of Cabin and terms apply to Captain Ellwood, on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

FOR SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship JOHN TEMPERLEY, Captain Liddle, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

June 23rd, 1862.

FOR SINGAPOPE AND HONGKONG.

WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.—The fine A. 1, Clipper Ship PORTLAND, has excellent accommodation for Passengers. For particulars apply to the Captain on Board, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

23rd, June 1862.

NOTICE.

THE CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Mary Stenhouse* are hereby informed that the undersigned have been instructed to claim a deposit of 7 per cent. on values of the Cargo taken in Liverpool on account of General Average payable.

The Average Bond and List of values are to be seen at the Office of the undersigned, who will countersign the usual Orders for delivery on receiving the required deposit; and Freight, in cases where such is due.

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Mary Stenhouse*.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Granville*, from London, are requested to send off boats for them as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

June 25, 1862.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *Portland*, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Ship *John Temperly*, from London, are requested to send Boats off for their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Forest Rights*, Captain Thomson, from London, are requested to send off boats for their goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense.

GREY & Co.,

Agents for Captain Thomson.

MARINE REGISTER.

CAPTAIN H. GAIGNOUX having been appointed Agent for the Marine Register at Bombay, is now ready to grant certificates according to the regulations of the Company.

Apply to his Office, 15, Medow Street.

LOST OR STOLEN.

AN order, dated Beitkul 13th May 1862, on Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Bombay, in favor of Ardaseer Furdoonjee's Sons or Ardaseer Furdoonjee, for Rupees 390.

1 Bank Note No. 5569 for Rs. 100.

1 Ditto No. 3295 for Rs. 10.

Payment of the order and Notes has been stopped by the undersigned, by whom a reward will be given if they are delivered to them.

ARDASEER FURDOONJEE'S SONS,

Medow Street, Fort.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

NOTICE.

DR. J. N. McDOUGALL, Surgeon, has commenced practice and can be consulted on any branch of his profession after eleven o'clock A.M.

Forbes Street, Fort. (Adjoining the premises occupied by Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co.)

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1862.

FOR MONSOON WEAR.

Per Overland Mail.

A FEW WATER PROOF CLOAKS. Rs. 20 each. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SHORTLY will arrive from England per Ship *Nile*, a small consignment of PITTS' PATENT TONIC, (Aerated Quinine) WATER, PITTS' LONDON SODA WATER and LEMONADE, consigned to us, the undersigned.

TESTIMONIAL from Dr. HASSALL,

74, Wimpole St., Cavendish Square, London.

"I have carefully analysed Pitts' Tonic Water; the idea of combining a Tonic like Quinine with an aerated water is a good one, and the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out have been entirely overcome in this preparation.

"It is a pleasant refreshing Tonic, and invigorating beverage, strengthening to the digestive organs, and calculated to promote appetite; it is also an excellent restorative to the stomach weakened by any excess or indulgence.

"From its composition and properties Pitts' Tonic Water ought to a great extent to supersede the use of Soda and other Aerated Waters."

(Signed) ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, M.D., London.

Manufactory, 28, Water Rd., City Rd., London. Established 1790.

Agent for Bombay.

DADABHOY RUTTONJEE & Co.

No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, 1st July 1862.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLORS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND FORMS RULED TO ORDER.

Estimates forwarded on application.

Copper-plate, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19TH, 20TH, and 21ST HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

MESS TENT.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., have just received for sale on commission, a MESS TENT of extensive dimensions, and in good order, at Rs. 400. It can be seen pitched near their Medical Hall, Byculla.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

THE MINIMA HARMONIUM.



Length, 29 inches; depth, 14½ inches; height, 38 inches.

THE supports are fastened by hooks, and are easily separated, which admits of the Instrument being packed in a box of the following dimensions; viz. 31 inches long, 16½ inches deep, and 20½ inches high.

This elegant and novel Instrument is on an improved model; has double treddles, with three sets of notes throughout, producing as many distinct qualities of tone. It has the Percussion or Pianoforte Hammer Action, comprises five octaves of notes with four octaves of keys, slightly contracted. The quality of its tone equals that of the best Drawing-room Models, added to a brilliancy peculiar to this Harmonium.

Price, with the Percussion Action, in Rosewood Rs. 300.

With Expression, Flute, Hautbois, and Clarinette Stops, and corresponding Basses.

Including a substantial Box.

The same, without the Percussion Action, Rs. 250.

HERBERT & Co.

July 1st 1862. Rampart Row

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in Love Lane, and from the 20th proximo, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

GODOWN and STABLE. Apply to

LAWRENCE & CO.

TO LET.

AN OFFICE TO LET. Apply to Messrs. J. P. CORNFORTH & Co. No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 6th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,

3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET.

AN AIRY AND COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, the "Kateville," situated on Malabar Hill, facing the Sea side, having extensive Rooms, Out-houses, and Stables. Apply to Mr. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, at the Office of Messrs. VOLKART, BROTHERS.

Bombay, 17th June 1862.

TO LET.

A FINE COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, situated in Khetwaddy, No. 9 Street, lately vacated by Goolam Ahmud Bin Mahomed Syeed Rogay.—Apply to

FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co.

Forbes Street.

12th June 1862.

MESSRS. N. SORABJEE & Co.

House, Commission and General Agents, and Registrars of Domestic Servants, &c. Bell Lane, No. 2.

BUNGALOWS, &c., TO BE LET, as follows:—

One Bungalow in Byculla—three Bungalows on Malabar Hill—three in Mazagon—one in Lower Colaba—and one cool and upper-storied Bungalow, Beach Road, excellently built, and facing the sea.

2 very commodious and airy Bungalows, in Breach Candy.

One upper storyed Bungalow in Girgaum facing the sea.

1 splendid House, in Fort—3 extensively large rooms for Offices.

Three stories of a house in Fort well adapted for Parsis to live in.

2 Bungalows in Sattara—Lodge and Rose Cottages.

Also four Houses and two Shops to let in the Fort.

FOR SALE.

3 Broughams; 1 Mailcoach; 3 Horses, &c., &c.

N. SORABJEE & Co.

ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED ON 27TH INSTANT.

Home News, 3rd June	Rs.	0	8
Thacker's News, 26th May and 3rd June...	...	1	0
Saturday Review, 24th and 31st May ...	...	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette, 24th and 31st May...		1	4
Weekly Despatch, 25th May and 1st June ...		1	4
Lady's Newspaper, 24th and 31st May ...	...	1	4
Jackson's Woolwich Journal, 2nd June...	...	0	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

28 Medow Street, Fort.

PULPERS.

MESSRS. JOHN GORDON AND COMPANY, respectfully call the attention of those interested in Coffee Planting, to their new and improved Patent Breast Pulper, which for simplicity of construction, fewness of working parts, and non-liability to derangement, cannot be excelled.

The machine as it now stands, is the result of a long series of experiments, and can be recommended as a most effectual and expeditious Coffee Pulper. Where power is not available for driving machinery, this Pulper will be found invaluable; two men being sufficient to work it, pulping at the rate of about sixty bushels per hour. The number of berries injured during the process varying from 1 to 3 per cent. Some of the finest samples of Coffee that left Ceylon last season, were pulped with these machines and we received many certificates as to their excellence from the Ceylon planters.

All machinery carefully erected at our works previous to shipment.

JOHN GORDON & Co.,

Engineers, Kandy, Ceylon,

(and 2, Billiter Square, London, E. C.)

NOTICE.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club-House on TUESDAY, the 29th July, at 5 P.M.

J. WRAY,

Honorary Secretary.

Byculla Club, 26th June 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON,

GENTLEMEN'S HAIR DRESSER, &c.

From London.

Old Pensioner's Buildings, Portuguese Street, at Combarwaddy.

FOR SALE.

HOME NEWS dated 26th May and 3rd June, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—

Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.

Guiness's Stout in ditto ditto.

Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.

Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.

Booth's Old Tom.

Swaine and Boord's ditto.

Oilman stores of every description, in good condition.

Price Lists of Wines, Spirits &c., immediately furnished on application.

Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,

General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in MY NAME ALONE.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.

24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.—

Nathl. Johnston & Son's Claret No. 2 at		Rs.	26 p dz.
Ditto	Pints	,, ,,	,, 14 ,,
Ditto		,, No. 3	,, 20 ,,
Ditto	Pints	,, ,,	,, 11 ,,
Ditto		,, No. 4	,, 16 ,,

LEGGATT & Co.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.

Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.

Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

WHICH IS THE BEST BRANDY?

TRY B. FRERE & Co.'s BRANDY of Cognac. Apply to Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

Bombay, 27th May 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, at Rs. 20 per dozen. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

WINES, at the following prices for cash.

			per dozen.
Spencer and Buddens Superior Pale Sherry..			Rs. 22
George Duncan & Co.	do.	do. ...	,, 20
Good Dinner Sherry			,, 18

NASMYTH MACDONALD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June 1862.

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES as follows:—

Pale Sherry, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, in quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, in Pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to G. S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

For Sale at the Godowns of the Undersigned.

A FRESH BATCH of the following Wines, &c. direct from Bordeaux:—

Superior "St. Estèphe Claret," No. 1 and 2.

Burgundy Wine in quarts.

Do. do. in pints.

Léoville and Sauternes.

Champagne "Moët & Chandon."

Old Cognac, fine Champagne.

Superior Old Cognac.

Curaçao...... } Maraschino.. } Liqueurs. Anizette...... }

And a variety of Preserves with and without truffles.

Apply to

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal......Amontillado..........per dozen		Rs.	28
Bronze do. } White do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	,,	,,	24
Brown do. } Yellow do. }	,,	,,	22
MADEIRA, very old	,,	,,	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ...... Quarts	,,	,,	28
Do. Do. .... Pints	,,	,,	15
Red Seal......................... Quarts	,,	,,	24
Do. Do......................... Pints	,,	,,	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux	,,	,,	34
Leoville	,,	,,	28
St. Julien	,,	,,	22
Medoc	,,	,,	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	,,	,,	40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	,,	,,	21
Do. ...J. C. Merizet...Quarts	,,	,,	36
Do. ... do. ......Pints	,,	,,	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... } per dozen		Rs.	38
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE..............	,,	,,	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	,,	,,	18
CURACOA	,,	,,	42
MARASCHINO	,,	,,	40
SHERRY BRANDY	,,	,,	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	,,	,,	
do. ...Jules Robins (30 years old)	,,	,,	50
Rum ....Fine old Jamaica......	,,	,,	20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London......	,,	,,	
Do.....................Hollands in cases......	,,	,,	
WHISKEY ....Glenlivat, Crabbie ...	,,	,,	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

MESSRS. GLEDSTANES, CONINGHAM & CO.

BEG leave to inform their friends and the public in the Bombay Presidency, that they have made arrangements for the regular supply of their WINES and SPIRITS through their Agents, MESSRS. LEGGATT & Co., Bombay, at whose Godowns they will in future be always procurable.

Messrs. Gledstanes, Coningham & Co. will continue to ship the same qualities of Wines and Spirits which have hitherto been in such extensive demand, and beg reference to the following list of those descriptions which have been found most suitable for consumption in India.

LIST OF PRICES.

	Per Dozen.
Pale Sherry, White Seal, in 1 or 3 dozen cases...Rs.	38
Do. Do. Black ,, ...	35
Do. Do. Yellow ,, ...	29
Amontillado, Red	32
Port Black ,, ...	28
Do. Pints ,, ...	15
Claret Blue ,, ...	20
Do. Leoville, Yellow ,, ...	30
Do. Chateau Margaux, Red Seal	85
Champagne, Sparkling	36
Do. do. 1st quality	42
Sauterne	30
Moselle	30
Do. Sparkling	36
Rhenish	20
Pale Brandy	30
Do. Do. very fine	36
Gin, Old Tom	18
Geneva... ... ...15 Flasks	23
Cherry Brandy, finest	36
Do. do. ,, Pints	18

Liqueurs of finest qualities.

N. B.—Direct orders for Wines in Wood or Bottle and all kinds of Spirits and Liquors, will be promptly executed.

11, Regent Street, London, Jan. 1, 1862.

BOMBAY B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WANTED ASSISTANT ENGINEERS and SURVEYORS. Apply to the Deputy Engineer.

Bombay, 28th June 1862.

WANTED.

A SITUATION, either as an Accountant, Correspondence Clerk, Storekeeper, or Manager of an Estate. Satisfactory reference can be given as to qualifications and general character. The applicant has had some experience in cultivation, and is acquainted with the Hindoostanee and Tamil languages. Has no objection to proceed to the Deccan or the Malabar Coast. Apply to "A. B.," at the office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—Cash.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co. respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the great depression in trade existing among the London and Geneva manufacturers, they have purchased for Cash a splendid lot of Gold and Silver Watches, Jewellery, &c., which they will sell at such prices as will ensure most decided savings to purchasers.

They consist of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe.

Gold and Silver Watches by Thornhill Brothers.

Gold and Silver Watches by Jones.

Gold and Silver Watches by Allen.

Gold and Silver Watches by Bennett.

Gold and Silver Watches by Benoit.

Doctor's Independent Seconds and Race Watches.

Ladies' Gold Watches by English and Geneva makers.

Gold Watches from Rs. 70 to Rs. 350 each.

Silver Watches from Rs. 20 to Rs. 170 do.

Children's Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs.

Children's Sterling Silver Knife Fork, and Spoon in Morocco cases.

Sterling Silver Snuff Boxes, Gold gilt inside.

Sterling Silver Enamelled Snuff Boxes, Gold gilt inside.

Coral Charms mounted in Gold, Rupees 5 per set of Ten.

Best Plated Tea Services on Nickle Silver.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's best description of London made Courier Bags from Rs. 10 to 15.

Aluminium and Jet Jewellery in great variety.

Steel Spectacles, Eye Glasses, &c. &c.

English, French and American Clocks in great variety.

Small Round Tent Clocks without Pendulums.

Small Pocket Thermometers, Rupees 2, 3, 4 each.

All the above Watches are warranted to keep good time.

Thornhill Bros. & Co. manufactures to order in fine Indian Gold.

Alberts.	Gold Hoops for children's ears.
Guards.	Wedding Rings and Guards.
Hair Guards.	Brooches.
Hair Rings.	Bracelets.

Watches made to order.

Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.

Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

28, MEDOW STREET.

New Books and New Editions.

Received by the Steamer "Norna."

Charles O'Malley, Vol. 2.......................Rs.	1	8
Mahomed: the Saracens and the Turks. The rise and progress of the Ottoman Empire. By S. Jacob, A.B.; Col. Proctor, C.B.; Revd. J. E. Riddle, M.A.; and J. McCourchy, F.G.P.S. Numerous Illustrations..........................	8	12
David Copperfield, 2 vols. Illst. edn	11	8
Lectures on the Science of Language, &c. By Max Müller, M.A.	9	0
Reminiscences of Scottish Life and Character. In two parts. By E. B. Ramsay, M.A., LL.D., &c..	8	12
Religio Chemici. Essays by G. Wilson, F.R.S.E.	6	8
Impressions of Rome, Florence, and Turin. By author of "Amy Herbert."	5	12
The Chinese Empire. A Sequel to recollections of a Journey through Tartary &c. By M. Huc.	8	12
Marvels and Mysteries of Instinct; or, Curiosities of Animal Life. By G. Garret	5	4
On the various contrivances by which British and Foreign Orchids are fertilised by insects, and on the good effects of inter-crossing. By C. Darwin, M.A., Illustrated........................	6	12
Good for Nothing; or, all down hill. By G. J. W. Melville..	4	8
The Story of a Boy's Adventures, and how he rose in the world. By Mrs. Stewart........	2	12
A Handybook of Social Intercourse. Political economy for the Million. By W. B. Cherley.	3	12
Lectures on the History of Moral Philosophy. A New Edition, with additional Lectures. By W. Whewell, D.D.	6	0
On the nature, causes, variety, and treatment of Bodily Deformities. By E. J. Chance, F.R.C.S.E., &c. &c.	9	8
The Pic-nic Paper. By Dickens. Illustrated...	3	12
The English at Home. 2nd Series. By A. Esquiros	8	0
North America. By A. Trollope. 2 Vols.........	25	8
Life in the Forests of the Far West. By S. St. John. 2 Vols. Illustrated	24	0
Great Missionaries. By Revd. A. Thompson, D.D., Edinburgh	2	12
Glaucus, or the wonders of the Shore. By C. Kingsley	3	12
Peep O'Day, or Savourneen Deelish. By J. Banim	1	8
The Wild Huntress. By Mayne Reid...........	1	8
The Horse: how to choose him, &c. &c...........	0	12
Popular Guide to the Exhibition, 1862	0	12
Our Dogs. By author of "Rab and his friends."	0	8
The Forests and Gardens of South India. By Hugh Cleghorn, M.D. &c., Madras	9	0
Elementary Lectures on Artillery. By Captain C.H. Owen, and T. L. Dames, R.A.	12	0
Aimard's, The Prairie Flower. Illustrated.........	2	12
———— The Tiger Slayer. Ditto.	2	12
———— The Gold Seekers Ditto.	2	12
———— The Indian Chief. Ditto.	2	12
———— The Border Rifles. Ditto.	2	12
New Infantry Drill, large edn	3	0
Boosey's Piano Instructor..............................	0	12
———— Violin Instructor..............................	0	12
———— Flute Instructor	0	12
———— Concertina Instructor	0	12
Angus's Handbook of the English Language	3	4
Odell's Shorthand and Supplement	1	0
Russell's 100 Songs, with Music	0	12
Corvells 100 Comic Songs, with Music	0	12
No. 25 Musical Cabinet: 20 Christy Minstrel's Songs	0	12
No. 14 ——— ditto——20 Popular Ballads ...	0	12
No. 39 ——— ditto——10 Standard Glees ...	0	12
Cricketers' Guide, Spring edn. 1862	1	0
Weale's Architecture. 4 parts	8	4
Infantry Sword Exercise	0	8
DOMINOES, double nines, bone and ebony. Per set	5	8
DOMINOES, double sixes, bone and ebony. Per set	4	4
BILLIARD BALLS. 2¼ inches. Per Set......	30	0
DRAFT AND BACKGAMMON BOARDS, 15 inch, green and black, each	6	0
Do. do. 15 Red	8	8
Do. do. 15 Green & Red	15	0
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Do. do. 18 ditto.	13	8
Do. do. 18 Green & Red	20	8
Do. do. 18 Red	9	8
Do. do. 18 Black	7	8
DRAUGHTSMEN, Ebony. Per set. Rs. 2¼ and	2	12
STAUNTON'S CHESSBOARDS, Rs. 20, 30, and	35	0
————————— small, Rs. 12 and	15	0
————————— smallest size ,, 3, 4,	7	8
MATHEMATICAL DRAWING PENS, ivory handles..	1	0

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

SUPREME COURT.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the last Will and Testament of Ookerjee Jamsetjee, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased. Eduljee Jamsetjee and Sorabjee Rustomjee—Applicants.

NOTICE, is hereby given, that the Applicants abovenamed, two of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the said Ookerjee Jamsetjee, have applied to the Supreme Court for Probate thereof; all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 3rd July 1862.

R. A. DALLAS,

Applicants' Proctor.

TO BE SOLD.

A SOUND YOUNG ARAB HORSE. Price Rupees three hundred. Apply to the Office of this paper.

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TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

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S. D' Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from .... Rs.	48	
Tweed Suits	18	
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Single Milled Scotch Tweeds............................	35	
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Riding Trowsers..	10	
Bedford Cord, best quality................................	20	
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Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.

Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.

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Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

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Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.

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Perfumery, various.

The best make in Hosiery Socks	5	0

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts, &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for Herbert & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

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The No. for this month (July), the 3rd of vol. 4 contains—1, Newdegate for 1861 (on 'Essays & Reviews'); 2, Jottings from my Diary, Extract I.; 3, Capt. Sock Buskin's Letter No. I. on Amateur Acting; 4, The Corpora Quadrigemina, Chapters 17 and 18; 5, Mr. Gordon's Notes on Knight's Edition of Shakspeare's Plays, No. 6, 'The Tempest'; 6, Evening—lines by a young Lady who perished during the Mutinies; 7, The Deccan; 8, British Railway Statistics; 9, The Horrors—a Sketch, with a moral; 10, Lines on the Future; 11, Peter Pryer's Pen and-ink Pictures of Passing People—No. 3. The Devotedly Attached Couple; 12, Moslem Hospitality—translated from the Persian; 13, A Pushto Dictionary—a review of Captain Raverty's book; 14, An Episode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune, Chapter 2; 15, The Amalgamation Muddle, as it stands in 1862; 16, The Doomed House, a tale, Chapters 5 and 6; 17, The 19th of June, 1815; 18, Hill Sanitaria of Western India—Panchgunny, near Mahableshwur; 19, Military Matters—from a London Correspondent.

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Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received, by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; The Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

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Knight's (C.) Cyclopædia of London, 8vo. cloth.	5	8
———— Excursions from London, 8vo	3	4
Hand-Book to the Ruins and Museum of Rome. 12mo. cloth	5	12
Official Hand-Book of Church and State *(Murray)* 12mo. cloth	8	12
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BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, of Rupees Forty-five per Share, being at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, clear of Income-Tax, in the Capital Stock of the Bank, will be paid to the Proprietors on and after WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant.

The Transfer Books are closed from this date until the payment of the Dividend.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.			
To Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1862........................	2,35,125	0	0
To Dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, Balance of Reserved Fund at this date	2,15,231	5	1
Rupees...	4,50,356	5	1
Cr.			
By Balance of Reserved Fund on the 31st December 1861....................	2,05,158	5	3
By Balance of Profit and Loss Account for the half-year ending 30th June 1862	2,45,197	15	10
Rupees...	4,50,356	5	1

Published for the information of the Proprietors.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JAMES BLAIR,

Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 3rd July 1862.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo.

SUPPORTED by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library) will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

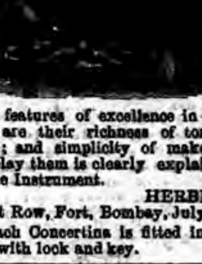
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HERBERT & Co., have just received a further large supply of the following shaped *English* Concertinas:—

Complete with a dozen Books of every style of Music for Rupees forty only.



Sent everywhere upon receipt of cash or reference packed in tin and wax-cloth by Banghy all over India.

The chief features of excellence in these beautiful instruments are their richness of tone; strength of Manufacture; and simplicity of make; the mode of learning to play them is clearly explained in a book given with the Instrument.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, July 1st 1862.

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ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have on commission sale, a complete set of INSTRUMENTS for a brass Band, by Boosey, the whole of which are nearly new, (having been but recently purchased by the Officers of one of H. M.'s Regiments, that has lately been disbanded,) and are offered with other necessary accompaniments for a Band, at Rs. 700.

P. S.—The above are on view at their Fort Establishment.

Bombay, 7th June 1862.

THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Indian Branch of this Society have the satisfaction to announce that the Society has been enabled to make a reduction of 45 per cent. on the Annual Premium on all Policies entitled to participation.

LECKIE & Co.,

Agents Bombay Branch.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit to sale by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, Woollen Cloths, Coloured Shirtings, Coating Cloth, Merino Shirts, &c. &c.

Also at 1 P.M.

One second-hand Brougham.

Terms—Cash.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 4th July 1862.

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ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchasers, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

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Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

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On MONDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will submit to Auction Sale, at their Rooms—

1000 Pieces Grey Shirtings.

700 ,, ,, Long Cloths.

800 ,, ,, Long Cloths.

200 ,, ,, Domestics.

7 Bales Orange Yarn.

A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

11 Cases Oilman's-stores.

A Case of Patent and Calf Leather Shoes, Lady's Boots, Children's Morocco and Japan Leather Shoes and Boots just landed.

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A few of the above are on hand for sale in two sizes, at Rs. 25 and 21 respectively. They make Coffee free of dregs and sediment, and the process is most simple.

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Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

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Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

In quarts.................................... Rs. 13 per dozen.

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A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

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A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.

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NOTICE.

THE Interest of the late Mr. Henry Scott in our Firm, ceased on 31st December 1861, and that of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., on 30th ultimo.

Mr. Alexander Stewart, and Mr. Henry Maxwell, have been admitted Partners from this date.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

(Branch Firm),

FINLAY & Co.,

Bombay, 1st July 1862. Kurrachee.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, List of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

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Improved Patent Sheathing Felt. Apply to

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BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDIZE, AND VESSELS IN PORT,

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NOTICE.

WE have authorised Mr. FRANCIS ANGUS SPENCER to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

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AN Eight-horse Cornish Boiler, fitted with latest improvements, Cast Iron Circular Front, Dead Plate and Underwork, two Safety Valves, Water Gauge in Metal Frame, Steam Feed and Blow-off Pipes, fitted with Brass Cocks, Exhauster and Delivery Pipes, with one Patent Steam Indicator and Patent Smoke Consumer fitted to Boiler Front, complete, quite new.

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JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLI and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Oboe Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumentation of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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George Henry Whyting.

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William James Haynes.

THE Directors have pleasure, in stating, that they are prepared to entertain proposals on the every description of Property in most parts of the world. *The Company will ever distinguish itself by its promptitude and liberality in the settlement of claims.*

The importance of the subject of insurance being now more fully understood and appreciated, it becomes indispensably necessary that every Company, which undertakes to replace the loss occasioned by Fire, should be enabled to show its undoubted ability to perform its engagements. As ample evidence of the standing and position of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, it may be stated that the [illegible]

and that the [illegible]

[illegible] & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 4th July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank of Bombay has declared a dividend at 9 per cent. per annum for the half year ending 30th June last.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0⅝/16d. to ⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 07/16d. to 09/16d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	Sight	⅛ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 220 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	T. B. closed.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	44 with divd.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	12 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	38½ do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	2½ Prem.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.3.9	2½ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2½ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2½ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Rs. 500 dis.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 100 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 50 dis.
Do. New Shares	625	......	Rs. 40 do.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 325 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 315 do.
Maneckjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan .... Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	Nominal.
Spanish Dollars	Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus	,, 250 do.
Mexican Dollars	,, 227 do.
German Crowns	,, 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces	,, 205
Bar Silver	,, 106⅞ to 107
Gold Leaf	,, 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d.
,, (Seeds)	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ready	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 6d.
,, (Seeds)	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
To Hull	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No offers.
To Clyde	Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 3RD, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :	Per candy
New Broach, ready	Rs. 248 to 250
New Surat	,, 250 to 251
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger	,, 248 to 250
New Oomravuttee	,, 238 to 240
New Compta	,, 240 to 241
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 320 to 322
New Barsee, and Nuggur	,, 232 to 233
New Veraval	,, 230 to 232
New Khandeish	,, 225 to 226
New Poratcnce	,, 232 to 233
New Accote	,, 250 to 251
New Mangalore	,, 233 to 234

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,550.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat...... ,, 7-6 to 7-7 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)......... ,, 32 to 33 nominal.
,, 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... ,, 27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM for the week ending Tuesday, 1st July 1862.

Years.	Passes Granted: Up to 13th June 1862.	Passes Granted: From 14th to 19th June 1862.	Passes Granted: Total.	Imported into Bombay: Up to 24th June 1862.	Imported into Bombay: From 25th June to 1st July 1862.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.	Exported by Sea: Up to 24th June 1862.	Exported by Sea: From 25th June to 1st July 1862.	Exported by Sea: Total.	Balance.
AT INDORE. For 1860-61 ...... Chests.	...	...	*40,703	...	...	79	*40,024	40,171	23	40,194	430
,, 1861-62 ...... ,,	29,443	133	29,576	18,200	375	7	18,575	14,279½	695½	14,975	3,600
AT AHMEDABAD. For 1860-61 ...... Chests.	...	...	*4,168	...	...	18½	*4,140½	3,975½	5	3,980½	169
,, 1861-62 ...... ,,	42	...	42	42	...	...	42	8	...	8	34

Detail of Exports from 25th June to 1st July 1862.

OF THE SEASON 1860-61.	
Per Steamer "Bombay Castle"	7½
Per Steamer "China"	20½
OF THE SEASON 1861-62.	
Per Steamer "Bombay Castle"	124
Per Steamer "China"	571½
Total...	723½

* During the whole Season.

N.B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

Bombay Custom House, 2nd July 1862.

(Errors excepted)
C. J. DAVIES,
Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P. D.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. ...... 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
,, 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. ,,
,, 2 do. ...... 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
,, 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. ,,
,, On demand ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, } 1s. 11⅜d. ,,
Overland, at 1 day's sight............ }

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts...................................... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 ,,
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 ,,
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 ,,
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms :—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862. R. G. PRESTON, Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz :—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅞d. ,,
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. ,,
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11⅝d. ,,
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. ,,
On demand (Head Office) .... at 1s. 11⅜d. ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 ,,
Do. 12 do. 6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
May 2nd, 1862. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per c per annum.
Do. ,, 6 ,, ,, 5 ,, ,,
Do. ,, 12 ,, ,, 6 ,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11⅞d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11⅝d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business.........10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays....................10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 6th May 1862. Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
,, 4 do. .... 1s. 11⅞d. o.
,, 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. o.
,, 2 do. .... 1s. 11⅝d. do.
,, 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. o.
,, on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11⅜d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards.. 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 ,, ,,
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 ,, ,,
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 ,, ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business..................... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA IN 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter
HEAD OFFICE...................... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
,, 4 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅞d.
,, 3 months' sight.............. 1s. 11¾d.
,, 2 months' sight.............. 1s. 11⅝d.
,, 1 month's sight.............. 1s. 11½d.
,, On demand ....}
On Scotland ....} 1s. 11⅜d.
On Ireland ....}
Circular Notes.................................... s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. E. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 20th May 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrival.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
July 3	Negotiator	Hawkins	Liverpool 12March.
	Hahneman	Phillips	Liverpool 19 Feb.
	Thomas Mitchell	Mitchell	Glasgow 3 Jan.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
July 3	Rising Sun	McKinnon	Liverpool.
	Nell Gwyn	Pearson	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Negotiator*, from Liverpool.—Miss Hawkins; Miss Dugdale; and Mr. Hawkins.

Commenced Loading.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
The Ship *Earl of Clare*, for Calcutta, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 3RD JULY 1862.

For London.

Victory.—65 packages Coffee, 71 cwt., Kessowdass Goculdass and Co.

Earl of Balcarras.—1 box Jewellery, Remington and Co.; 6 bales Hide, 24 Corges, Aleedinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 28 cases Ubruck, 76 cwt., Alladin Hubibbhoy.

Istamboul.—100 bags, Coffee, cwt. 119-2-18 lbs. J. Sigg and Co.; 450 bags Linseed, 675 cwt., Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

For Liverpool.

Royal Saxon.—45 bales Wool 135 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee.

Euphrates.—56 bales Cotton, 196 cwt., Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra; 60 bags Linseed, 90 cwt., Ramkristna Souzba and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Gaddum and Co.

Levant.—20 bags Linseed, 30 cwt.; 480 bags Surseeseed, 720 cwt., Jetha Jairaz; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Abrana Ramjee.

John Lynn.—157 bales Medderoots, 531 cwt. 1 qr 14 lbs., 10 bales Hemp, 30 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Joshua.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Khetsee Sewjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Tornado.—26 bales Orchella Weed, 90½ cwt., Cardwell, Parsons and Co.

Floating Light.—84 bales Cotton, 294 cwt., 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Campbell.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Tribhowondass Jugjeewondass; 65 bales Cotton, 231 cwt., Bhicajee Dadabhoy and Co.

Bates Family.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Pestonjee Byramjee Colah.

Arabian.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jadowjee Ragowjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nundoo Jadowjee.

Childwickbury.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Ramkristna Souzba and Co.

Ajmeer.—79 bales Munjeets, 274 cwt. 27 lbs., Rennie, Scovell and Co.

For Calcutta.

Earl of Clare.—9 bales Twist, 4,200 lbs., 30 bales Twist, 12,000 lbs., Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
800 Assaye, 10 (paddle), Adams ... ... England.
204 Assyria, 6 (paddle), Forster ... ... Out of Commission.
946 Auckland, 6 (paddle), Drought ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Holt ... ... Bombay.
499 Chenaub, 2 (paddle), Walton......... River Indus.
420 Clive, 14 (sloop), Lloyd ... ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Mitchison Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Collingwood River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Cookson ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Andaman Islands.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) Shaw ... ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Hopkins ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), Etheridge... Persian Gulf.
90 Emily, 2 (schooner), Evans ... ... Madras.
274 Ethersey, (flat), McLaren... ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), William... Out of Commission.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Fraser... ... Bombay.
1450 Ferooz, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
610 Frere, 2 (paddle), Marsh ... ... River Indus.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, J. B. Bewsher, 2 (tender) Persian Gulf.
610 Havelock, 2 (paddle), Davies ... ... River Indus.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood... ... Persian Gulf.
522 Indus, 2 (paddle), Tickle ... ... Neale.
499 Jhelum, 2 (paddle), Peck ... ... River Indus.
151 Keddywarry, (flat) ... ... Guard Vessel, Kurrachee.
Kotree, (flat), O'Brien ... ... River Indus.
700 Lady Canning, 2 (paddle), James ... Adaman Islands.
260 Lady Falkland, (paddle), Tarleton ... Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
445 Napier, 2 (paddle), Stevenson... ... River Indus.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), Linton ... ... River Indus.
610 Outram, (paddle), Neal ... ... River Indus.
385 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White......... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), Walker ... Bombay.
800 Punjaub, 10, Foulerton ... ... England.
208 Ravee, (flat), Ridge Williams... ... River Indus.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison... ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), Dyer ... ... Persian Gulf
705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
1003 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Cruttenden ... Aden.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1488 Earl of Balcarras, Simonds—Remington & Co. (c.l. Mar 11)
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
TUTICORIN AND LONDON.
1114 Veteren, A. Duncan—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL.
1163 Ajmeer, Asplet—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1070 Alma, Brough—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1038 Arabian Marshall—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 20)
1227 Argonaut, White—Ritchie Stuart & Co. (c. l. April 17)
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co.
680 Campbell, Meikle—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
666 Douglas Castle, Sleet—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 17)
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1139 Floating Light, Starkie—Rennie Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 28)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co.
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
804 Joshua, W. Bartle—Coupland & Co. (c. l. May 31)
1210 Levant, Feran—Ewart Latham & Co. (c. l. May 19)
2377 Morning Light, Gillies—S. Burstall & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1194 Monica, Will—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 5.)
1109 Royal Saxon, Brown—Dirom Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 20)
778 Shard, Curwin—Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
839 Virginia, Davis—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 21)
FOR HAVRE.
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co.
FOR CHINA.
559 Bussorah Merchant—Delange H. J. S. Deens.
FOR HONGKONG.
477 Good Success, Magregor—Sir J. J. Sons & Co. (c. l. Apr. 12)
975 John Temperly, Liddle—W. Nicol & Co.
955 Preston, Meffett—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c. l. July 2)
871 Portland, Thomas—W. Nicol & Co.
FOR SINGAPORE.
501 Bombay Merchant, Richard—Heerjee Arut.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. May 12)
FOR MANILA.
885 Alarm, Gibson—Coupland & Co.
1562 Saldanha, Dawson—Lawrence & Co.
FOR COLOMBO.
272 Louisa, Knell—S. & N. Nanabhoy & Co.
369 Lizzie Bliss, Pierson—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
348 Alice, Colman—Remington & Co. (c. l. June 14)
1019 Earl of Clare—R. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy & Co. (c. l. July 3)
1007 Istamboul, W. W. Pole—H. M. H. Sedick.
827 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)
FOR KURRACHEE.
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen.
450 Governor Higginson (s), Greig—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Tilly, (s) G. M. Beyts—B. S. N. Co. (c. l. June 13)
FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Luttif
Carlew, Nacoda.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co.
City of Poona, Nacoda.
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co.
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co.
609 Futty Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
495 Harriet and Jesse, Deshou—Tar Mahomed & Co.
1328 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1000 Iskunerska, Mahomed.
155 Keerata Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
Le Harthee, Nacoda—Jairam Sewjee.
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
1152 Mellicete, Gould—Cornforth & Co.
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
499 Nadershah, Box—Gopaldass Mowjee.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
Nantis, Nacoda.—C. S. Sons & Co.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.
250 Nanny, Nacoda—L. Samjee.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1569 Oriental, Hill—J. Clover & Co.
1435 Queen of the West, Barry—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
660 Relief, Lorby—W. Nicol & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
450 Scindian, (s) Beyt—B. S. N. Co.
508 Seringapatam, E. H. Dunn—Lawrence & Co.
150 Shapoorjee Heerjee, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
183 Shakoal Ahmed, Nacoda—Aboo Baker.
363 Teazer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
813 Unrivalled, Crawford—E. Bates & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1600 Columbian, I. N. Skottowe.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
613 Norna, Bain.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)
200 Singapore, G. A. Grainger.
495 Union, W. Stuart.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
851 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
560 Scotania, Edwards—McIver & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
440 Christophe Colomb, Bally—Volkart Brothers.
[illegible]
[illegible]—Volkart Brothers.

FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Maham—S. Tyabjee & Co.
NOT FIXED.
736 Adeline, Tenas—Volkert Brothers.
776 Blackwater, Griffith—McIver & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark .... March 18
1106 Caduceus, Cass ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
668 Celuta, Hayes ....Coupland & Co. Jan. 30
539 Chatham, Sayers .... April 1
710 Coleroon, Hale ... . March 28
766 Coromandel, Thompson...
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath.
810 Gosforth, Shaw.
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
955 Defiance, Galloway ......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. April 12
766 Empress of India, Thompson.
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn...
592 Freya, Major..............A. H. Huschke & Co. April 8
1057 Gloriana, Vaile ....
1354 Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman ......W. Nicol & Co. May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun... May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
763 Nile, Young ....W. & A. Graham & Co. March 4
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough.
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn.
847 Talbot, Spencer...........Grey & Co.
962 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
632 Veritas, Carry ....Ewart Latham & Co. March 13
688 Winterthur, Seavey ......A. H. Huschke & Co. March 27
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pryce ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE.
704 Phoebe Dunbar, Crow ... Dec. 16
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw.........
700 Birkby, Purdy ....
1060 Caribou, Cameron ....Lawrence & Co. March 21
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray. April 26
553 Daylight, Smith ....W. Nicol & Co. March 24
875 Egeria, Storey ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1134 Epaminondas.................. April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillen—E. Bates & Co.
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis .... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril........... May 20
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson E. Bates & Co. April 16
1306 Inkermann.................... May 13
1072 James Livesay, (s) Broad May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Langastrian, Pearson...Goe S. King & Co. May 5
1233 Norwood, Finlay ....John Clover & Co. March 2
1001 Norah Graeme ....E. Bates & Co. March 17
1008 Peerless, Flovin............
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ......
919 Rowantree, Wel ....Lyon Brothers & Co. March 19
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison...... May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....
700 The Duke, Hawkins ......J. Tanner & Co. April 20
1161 Talavera, Elair ....
783 Victoria, Sanderson ......John Clover & Co. March 14
1131 War Cloud, Mackey ......Rennie, Scovell & Co. Feb. 18
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1036 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson ....John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney ... Feb. 3
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......Martin & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co.
810 James Jardine, Lermont..
FROM CARDIFF.
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet..............
419 Nanzig, Gibson.
680 Ville de Cherbourg............ April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
1059 Charles, Pollybank.........
929 Missouri, Calhoun ....
712 Speedwell, Willy .... Feb. 10
FROM SWANSEA.
Nansing, Gibson .... May 25
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
530 Emigrant...................Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1197 Witch of the Wave ....
FROM SANDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20
FROM BEYPORE.
640 Sarah, Love.
FROM THE CLYDE.
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
462 Ino, Macfie ....W. Nicol & Co. May 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO.
789 Anne Mary, Jessyman ...Coupland & Co. Jan. 8
FROM ADEN.
644 Carnatic ....
FROM CALCUTTA.
490 Duc de Brabant .... March 5
Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla.....................
Peerless ....
Tasmania.....................

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
599 Alexander, Tender......... Feb. 11
474 Alice, Anderson .... April 4
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings...
656 Clarendon, King............J. L. Dunolly & Co. Feb. 15
498 Electric, Sprott ....
413 Euphrates, Cowen .... Jan. 30
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Frederick.........
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. March 25
496 Hunter, Searle .... May 21
584 Magna Bona ....Fleming & Co. April 10
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co. May 23
441 Nemesis
630 Phoebe Dunbar, Richardson. Fleming & Co. Dec. 15
745 Sea Park....................Fleming & Co. Feb. 19
710 Ukko .... March 18
FROM LIVERPOOL.
650 Clara, Peters .... Feb. 12

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—June 22, Ship *Fathe Shah Allum*, Michael, from Bombay 31st May.

Ship *Victor Emmanuel*, McDonald, from Liverpool 15th Feb.
Ship *Paragon* Howe, from Point de Galle 12th June.
Ship *Simla*, Hackett, from Liverpool 1st March.
Ship *Catherine Glen*, (put back leaky.)
Ship *Speedy* (particulars not received.)
Ship *Crusader*, Green, from Liverpool 23rd January and Belfast 6th February.
Ship *Lord Lyndhurst*, Graham, from Liverpool 15th Feb.
Ship *Japan*, Anderson, from Zanzibar 22nd May.
Ship *William Fairbairn*, (particulars not received.)

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 27, P. and O. Co.'s Screw Steamer *Bengal*, Henry, from Calcutta 23rd June.
Ship *Nonpareil*, Leonhard, from Mauritius 24th May.
Ship *Rockliffe*, Lapworth, from London 13th February.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C. B.

Bombay, Thursday, 3rd July 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.
The 18th Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Lieut. Col. Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1862.

No. 319.—Capt. G. O. Geach, of the Invalid Establishment, is appointed Paymaster of Pensioners at Surat.

No. 401.—Military Officers in Civil or other employ, are reminded that questions affecting furlough, military pay and allowances, garrison allowances or house rent; in short, all subjects not of a departmental character, should be referred by them to the Adjutant General of the Army for the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, and not in the first instance to Government. Should communications of the description be addressed in future direct to Government, they will be returned to the applicant for submission through the proper channel.

No. 402.—Assistant Surgeon G. A. Burn, of the Madras Medical Service, is allowed a furlough to Europe for fifteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed *via* the Cape of Good Hope.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 2nd July 1862.

Referring to G. G. O. No. 364 of the 3rd ultimo, officers of the Bombay Staff Corps who, on their transfer to that Corps had not elected either for the new or old Furlough Rules, are required to report to the Adjutant General of the Army under what rules they desire their services previous to entering the Staff Corps to be recorded.

Under instructions from Government the Commander-in-Chief directs that a Return in the annexed form, showing the proportion of married to unmarried soldiers in each European Regt. and Battery in the Bombay Presidency on the 1st May of each year, commencing from 1st May 1863, be forwarded by officers commanding divisions and separate commands as soon as possible after that date to the office of the Adjutant General of the Army Head Quarters.

Return of married and unmarried European non-commissioned officers and soldiers serving in the division :—

Regiment.	Staff Serjeants. Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Serjeants. Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.	Rank & File. Establishment in India.	Married.	Unmarried.
Battery Regt ..									
Regiment									
Regiment									
Total...									

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :

11*th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. A. Greenland, from 25th May to 4th June, in extension of the leave granted in G. O. C. No. 332 of the 26th March 1862, and to enable him to rejoin.

18*th Regt. N. I.*—Lieut. J. Wright, from 1st to 31st July, in extension to remain in Poona, on medical certificate.

NAVAL.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th June 1862.

No. 96.—The following Despatch, No. 46, dated 14th May 1862, from the Secretary of State for India, is published:—

"Extensions of leave, for a period of two months [illegible] ground that there is no employment for Officers of the Indian Navy at present in India, have been granted to the following Officers, viz. :—

Lieut. J. A. Heathcote; Lieut. J. Strong, and Lieut. C. F. Georges.

An extension of leave, for a period of 6 months, on medical certificate, has been granted to Mr. T. M. Lambarde, Mate, Indian Navy."

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1862.

No. 97.—Mr. C. P. Wilson, Mate, Indian Navy, has been permitted to proceed to Europe from Bagdad, on medical certificate, with leave of absence for eighteen months, from the 16th April 1862.

Bombay Castle, 26th June 1862.

No. 98.—Mr. H. W. Farley, has been allowed by the Government of India a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

No. 99.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed :—

By the Commander-in-Chief Indian Navy.

Mr. R. S. Armstrong, Mate, of the *Clyde*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 1st February to the 20th March 1862, vice Lieut. Mitcheson, discharged to sick quarters.

Lieut. Sedley, Commanding the *Clyde*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 21st March 1862, vice Mr. Armstrong, transferred to the *Dalhousie*, there being no other Officer available.

Lieut. Etheridge, of the *Elphinstone*, to reside on shore out of the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 3rd June 1862.

Mr. E. C. Turner, Midshipman, of the *Elphinstone*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 3rd June 1862.

Assistant Surgeon H. Taylor, of the *Zenobia*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, from the 5th June 1862.

Squadron Order by Senior Officer at Suez.

Lieut. H. J. Edwards, of the *Dalhousie* to the Command of that vessel, from the 16th May 1862, vice Commander Hopkins, proceeding to England on medical certificate.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Acting Lieut. Bewsher, of the *Falkland*, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, from the 2nd May 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Bruce, Mate, supernumerary on board the *Falkland*, to be Acting Lieut. of the *Tigris*, from the 2nd May 1862, to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. Etheridge and Mr. Turner, Midshipman, of the *Elphinstone*, proceeding on medical cerficate from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Taptee* from the 24th May to 3rd June 1862.

Bombay Castle, 1st July 1862.

No. 100.—With reference to the General Order No. 64, dated the 7th May last, Captain Frushard, as Senior Officer, will conduct the general duties involved in the Command of the Indian Navy; and Captain Young, C. B., Assistant Superintendent and Dock Master, will superintend the duties more particularly connected with the Dock Yard and Shore Establishments, during the absence of Commodore Wellesley, or until further orders.

Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1862.

No. 102.—Lieutenant E. J. R. B. Brazier, returned from England on the 23rd instant, with the permission H. M.'s Principal Secretary of State for India.

CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, July 3.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The First Carkoons at the undermentioned Stations, in the Sholapoor Collectorate, are invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 2nd class :—

Talooka Indee.	Talooka Marah.
Ditto Hypurga.	Ditto Barsee.
Ditto Mungole.	Ditto Kurmulla.
Ditto Moodebehal.	Ditto Sholapoor.
Ditto Mahol.	

Captain P. Dods, on special duty in Khandeish, is appointed a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class, and is invested with the powers contemplated by Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Lieutenant H. S. Daniell, to act as 2nd in Command of the Guzerat Irregular Horse, during Lieutenant LeGeyt's employment as Acting Commandant, and to perform, in addition, his own duties of Adjutant.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Percival, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence for three months under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniel's appointment as Acting Second Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Sholapoor is cancelled at his own request, and he is allowed to remain for the present as Third Assistant Collector and Magistrate, at Sattara.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following extract paragraphs 1 to 3 of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India, No. 29, dated 23rd May last is published :—

"1. Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate General at your Presidency, has been permitted to return to his duty.

2. The undermentioned Covenanted and Unconvenanted Civil Servants, having furnished the necessary medical certificates, have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Covenanted.

Mr. H. L. Anderson .... }
,, J. A. Hankey............ } Six months
,, W. M. Salmon .... }

Uncovenanted.

Mr. J. L. Gillett, six months.

3. Mr. W. M. Coghlan, C. S., has been granted an extension of leave for four months, on sick certificate, and has at the same time, been permitted to return to his duty *via* the Cape of Good Hope."

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The following Officers are appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Towns of Callian, Panwell, and Mahim, in the Tanna Collectorate :—

FOR THE TOWN OF CALLIAN.

Vice-President.

A. R. Macdonald, Esquire, First Assistant Magistrate, in charge of the District, *vice* T. Weeding, Esquire, transferred to Sattara.

Member.

Wamun Eshwant, Mamlutdar of Callian *vice* Ochowrom Mitharam, transferred to Broach.

FOR THE TOWN OF PANWELL.

Vice-President.

Row Bahadoor Withul Sudaseo Bhiday, District Deputy Magistrate in charge of the District, *vice* F. R. S. Wyllie, Esquire, transferred to Khandeish Zillah.

FOR THE TOWN OF MAHIM.

Vice-President.

C. W. Bell, Esquire, Acting Second Assistant Magistrate in charge of the District, *vice* F. D. Melvill, Esquire, transferred to Poona Zillah.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. C. A. M. Skinner, R.E., is appointed a Probationary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, from the 16th May 1862.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department to fill existing vacancies :—

Capt. E. B. Holland, Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class, to act as an Executive Engineer of the 1st Class.

Capt. C. W. Finch, Executive Engineer of the 3rd Class, to be an Executive Engineer of the 2nd Class.

Capt. R. E. F. Cotgrave, Acting Executive Engineer, Central Sind, to be an Executive Engineer of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenants A. T. Mander, and W. M. Ducat, to act as Executive Engineers of the 3rd Class.

Mr. James Smith, 1st Class Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service of Government from this date.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon R. Haines, M.B., Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS by Section LV. of Act XVIII. of 1862, "An Act to repeal Act XVI. of 1852 in those parts of British India in which the Indian Penal Code is in force, and to re-enact some of the provisions thereof, with Amendments, and further to improve the Administration of Criminal Justice in Her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature," it is enacted that the said Act shall commence and take effect in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay from the time at which it shall be notified in the Official Gazette by an order of the Governor in Council of Bombay that the Act is to take effect in such Court; and that from such time the provisions of the Act shall, so far as the same is applicable, extend to all indictments and proceedings in respect of any offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, which have been or shall be presented or commenced in such Court: AND WHEREAS the Governor in Council of Bombay has resolved that the said Act shall take effect in Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED AND NOTIFIED that the said Act is to take effect in the said Court on and after the Third day of July 1862.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.
Bombay Castle, 2nd July 1862.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE "JAMES PILKINGTON."

SIR,—I beg that I may be allowed, through the medium of you paper, to return my most sincere and heart-felt thanks to the numerous friends and benefactors who have so liberally come forward and assisted in raising a fund on behalf of my wife and myself, who were lately cast ashore in the ship *James Pilkington* on the island of Versava, with the loss of all we possessed. I deeply regret that I am unable to thank them personally, but I hope they will accept these our public acknowledgments as an earnest of the deep and lasting gratitude we shall ever feel towards them. We should, indeed, be wanting were we not to return our most special thanks to Captian and Mrs. Johns, and Captains Hogg and Gwither: the first for their generous hospitality in offering us a home, where we have received every kindness that feeling and sympathetic hearts could offer us at a time when we had scarce a rag to our backs; and Captains Hogg and Gwither for the extreme kindness with which they not only instigated but carried out the liberal desire of rendering us some substantial assistance, and which has been so generously responded to.

In concluding I must again return sincere thanks to all our kind friends, and hoping from the bottom of our hearts that, should any of them ever be unfortunately placed in a position similar to my own (which God forbid), they may ever find a friend in need.

ELLIS GRIFFITHS,
Late Master of the ship *James Pilkington.*

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

EUROPE.

BIRTH—

At Kensington Gate, Hyde Park, on the 23rd May, Mrs. John Tanner, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

At [illegible], on the 22nd June, the wife of Mr. D. Peters, of a daughter.

At [illegible], on the 25th June, the wife of C. G. Plumer, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Undelivered Messages in the Bombay Government Telegraph Office, on the 3rd July 1862.

W. W. Graham, Mount Road.
Dial Bhimjee.

CALENDAR—JULY 1862.

First Quarter.........	Saturday	5d. 3h. 42.0m.	A.M.
Full Moon.........	Friday	11d. 6h. 29.5m.	P.M.
Last Quarter.........	Friday	18d. 10h. 4.4m.	P.M.
New Moon.........	Sunday	27d. 1h. 56.3m.	A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Morn.	Even.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Fri.	4	Translation of St. [Mark.	5 28	6 40	3 18	3 52
Sat.	5	[Trinity.	5 29	6 40	4 10	5 5
Sun.	6	3rd Sunday after	5 29	6 40	5 14	6 23
Mon.	7	Thomas-a-Becket, M.	5 29	6 40	6 30	7 44
Tues.	8		5 29	6 40	7 49	8 52
Wed.	9		5 30	6 40	9 6	9 46
Thur.	10		5 30	6 40	10 9	10 36

Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun. Date 2nd July, Time—9h. 2m. 33s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 4th.—America declared an independent State by the Congress, 1776.—Battle of Maida, 1806.—Sir Henry Lawrence died at Lucknow, 1857.

Saturday 5th.—Capture of Ghuznee, 1839.—Major General Barnard died before Delhi, 1857.

Sunday 6th.—Algiers taken by the French, and made a Colony, 1820.—Calcutta lighted with Gas, 1857.

Monday 7th.—Seventh evacuation of Monte Video, 1807.—Sheridan died, 1816.

Tuesday 8th.—Edmund Burke died, 1796.—Duke of Cambridge died, 1850.

Wednesday 9th.—Cape of Good Hope doubled by Vasco de Gama, 1497.—The Bourbons restored, 1815.—The ex-King of Oude liberated, 1859.

Thursday 10th.—Prince of Orange assassinated, 1584.—Capture of Bourbon, 1810.—Peace concluded between France and Austria, 1859.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 18	KURRACHEE	June 25
AGRA	June 28	LAHORE	June 25
ALLAHABAD	June 11	LONDON	June 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 26	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	June 7	MADRAS	June 28
BANGALORE	June 17	MALTA	June 5
COCHIN	June 21	MEERUT	June 24
CALCUTTA	June 23	OUDH	June 21
CAPE	Mar 9	PUNJAUB	June 21
CEYLON	May 31	PENANG	May 22
DELHI	June 4	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 5	SUEZ	June 11
HONGKONG	May 11	SINGAPORE	May 20

THE

Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1862.

HARRIET MARTINEAU wrote a very instructive article, entitled, "The Brewing of the American Storm," in the June number of *Macmillon's Magazine*. The article opens with the following reference to the recent important anti-slavery legislation in America :—"The abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is the greatest event in the history of the American Republic. It suits the policy of certain parties in this country to conceal the importance of the fact, if they cannot conceal the fact itself; but not the less will wise men now, and all men hereafter, recognize in the event of April 16th, 1862, the closing of a period of guilt and danger, and the entrance upon one of genuine republicanism. In the fewest words the case is this :—The District of Columbia, a space of ten miles square, is the only portion of territory subject to the Federal Government. All the people of the republic are, to a specified extent, the subjects of the Federal Government; but the inhabited lands are under State rule, with the one exception of this stand-point for the National Legislature and Executive. While slavery existed there, it was a national institution; now that it is abolished there, slavery becomes a State institution, and the National Government is as free to denounce and condemn it as the Government of any other country. One more, and the greatest, of the few powers of Christendom which have been reckoned as slaveholding nations, has come over from the wrong side to the right. The same sort of people who would have called Luther's Theses a piece of paper with writing on it, and the Ship-money Controversy a question of a few shillings, may now point out that the District of Columbia is only ten miles square, and that there were not nearly so many slaves in it as formerly; but not the less will one of the great chapters of history close, now and for ever, at the date of April 16th, 1862, because on that day the American republic ceased to be a slave-holding power." Harriet Martineau has taken a right view of this important event. Too little attention has been given to it by the British press. Slavery is abolished in the District of Columbia and prohibited for ever in all present and future Territories. In other words the Federal Government has abolished slavery, and no State can be hereafter added to the Union in which slavery exists. It has been admitted, even by a portion of the British press opposed to the measures of the Federal Government in this war, that the Federal Legislature of the United States in these acts, has gone to the utmost of its power in the Abolition of Slavery. The Constitution of the United States gives Congress power over the existence of slavery only in the District of Columbia and in the unorganized Territories; and Congress has now employed that power to the end of entire abolition within those regions. The powers, which have now been fully exercised by Congress and which the partizans of slavery have always denied to belong to it, were expressly conferred by the Constitution, which, while excluding the interference of Congress in any such matter as slavery within any State of the Union, gave it a right—"to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the Government of the United States." This language of the Constitution is explicit enough; but against these plain words the partizans of slavery have argued that the States of Maryland and Virginia, which have ceded portions of their territory to form the District of Columbia, would never have made the cession if they had supposed that it would lead to the abolition of their peculiar institution. Such an argument as this, in the teeth of what is expressly written in the Constitution, is merely ridiculous. It has been well observed, however, that a still more complete answer to any denial of the absolute power of Congress within the District is, that that denial is reducible to an utter absurdity—for, if the power to abolish slavery there does not lie with Congress, it certainly does not lie any where else, and consequently slavery must exist at Washington, and at Washington alone, till the end of time. The partizans of slavery have also made similar denials as to the power of Congress in the Territories; but, although the constitution is silent as regards the Territories, the practice of Congress has long since refuted such objections; for Congress has long made laws for the Territories. The denials, however, that are made of the power of Congress in these two matters, only show more emphatically and clearly that Congress has now done towards the abolition of slavery all that it constitutionally can do. "Constitutionally and otherwise, it was no more in the power of Congress to abolish slavery in any of the slave states of the Union than to abolish it in Cuba. Congress had the power of abolition in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, and its exercise of that power to a thorough removal of the evil is, in itself and in its probable consequences, a great historical event." The United States of America, the great Republic of the West, as a nation, is now for the first time free of slavery, has renounced and abolished it. Individual States may, in virtue of the separate powers possessed by them under the constitution, retain the peculiar institution; but the nation, in its corporate capacity, is rid of it, has washed the foul blot from its escutcheon. The head is healed and sound, while some of the extremities of the body remain diseased. A home contemporary has written as follows on the *practical* effects, even as to Columbia, and still more as to the Territories, of this important legislation :—

"The slavery party used to avow as one of the main causes of their resistance to abolishing slavery in Columbia that, in the event of that measure being adopted, a great door of escape would be opened for the slaves of Maryland and Virginia, and that so "the institution" would gradually become of so little value to those two States that they would be detached from Southern interests. The case thus dreaded is now in existence, and, if the effects prove such as anticipated, the transformation of Maryland and Virginia into Free States would be but the first step in a process of which Kentucky and North Carolina would perform the next. The results of the legislation now in progress towards the Territories will be still greater, more direct, and more certain. The Bill which has passed the House of Representatives practically forbids the future *extension* of slavery. It is true that the Bill would, as we understand it, still permit the people of any Territory to adopt slavery *after* the Territory had been received as a State; but as the Bill prohibits slaves within the Territories while in the inchoate stage, it virtually prohibits slave-owners, and will throw the vote of the States when organised into the hands of a free and anti-slavery population. And let it be remembered that to circumscribe the limits of slavery in such a position as that institution occupies in the United States is not only to stop its growth, but to ensure its decay—not only to restrain the branches, but to girdle the trunk." The right and policy of this legislation under existing circumstances have been called in question. Of the right, it is wholly indisputable, for Congress is acting within the constitution. It is not exercising exceptional powers in virtue of a rebellion existing within the limits of its jurisdiction; it is doing what it might have done had there been no civil war. As regards the policy of this legislation, it is said the Federals have taken advantage of the absence of their opponents from Congress—as the Congress, since a year ago last March, has only represented the Northern section of the country. It has been very properly asked, however, who is accountable and to blame for this state of matters? Surely not these present, but those absent. The majority who remain loyal and at their post are not surely to be bound, restrained, or disabled by the minority who chose to rebel and to desert. Moreover, as has been justly observed, by the laws of war or contest, even if the Constitution had been exceeded, the Northerns had a full right to do all they have done or are doing. They were well entitled to take care that they came out of this struggle with something to show for all the blood and devastation—and these are no contemptible results to show, the National repudiation and prohibited extension of slavery. We conclude these remarks as we began them, with a few words from Harriet Martineau's article, "We still see it assumed that the Civil War in America was something sudden, unexpected, and even absurd and revolting in its needlessness. So far from this being true, it would be difficult to point to any great event in history more distinctly and confidently anticipated by all public men in the country, and by all well-informed observers abroad. From George Washington to Abraham Lincoln, every statesman has seen what must happen, and has done his part in bringing on the catastrophe; and, as the time drew near, persons of any political insight knew and said, that the range of uncertainty lay within five years. If the disruption did not take place in 1856, it must in 1860. It would be a serious falsification of history to say that the civil war was unnecessary, sudden, unexpected." She shows that the subject was discussed with her by American statesmen a quarter of a century ago, and that the forecast of the inevitable conflict has clouded the lives of statesmen of all sections and degrees, from the founders of the republic down to their grandsons. She concludes—"If we English have been thoughtless about providing a supply of cotton from other territory, let us say so; but let us not incur the charge of either ignorance or hypocrisy by saying that the Second American Revolution was not forseen long ago, and in the very time and manner of its happening."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

JUNE 12. The Ameer's troops have crossed the Ahlbund safely and have reached the neighbourhood of Gurrishk. It had been settled between Ahmed Jan and Mohamed Shurreef to commence fighting after they had said their Eed prayer. Ahmed Jan with 8,000 troops and seven guns had arrived in the Bukwa desert: these are the troops which had just arrived from Herat. Ahmed Jan's troops were encamped that side of the Bukwa, and the Ameer's troops this side of the desert. The Ameer writes from Gurrishk for ammunition.

LOCAL.

WE notice that the health of the Town has again declined during the last week. The casualties from cholera are lower; while deaths from fever are higher. The total number of deaths during the past week amount to 257 against 283 of the week preceding; showing a rather unfavorable change. The following is a classified table of the casualties :—

EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	1
Other diseases	6
INDO-EUROPEANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	0
HINDOOS :	
Cholera	16
Small-pox	3
Fever	79
Other diseases	67
MUSSULMANS :	
Cholera	6
Fever	23
Other diseases	23
PARSEES :	
Cholera	0
Fever	4
Other diseases	16
JEWS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	1
NATIVE-CHRISTIANS :	
Cholera	1
Fever	2
Other diseases	6
NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Cholera	0
Other diseases	3
UNKNOWN RACE :	
Various diseases	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	deaths.	mean.
Small-pox	3	6
Cholera	24	45
Measles	0	3
Fever	109	121
Nervous system	26	12
Respiratory system	21	23
Vascular	1	0
Alimentary	37	34
Cachexy	26	21

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A. M.: July 3rd 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. heavy rain. Ther. 80.
BULSAR.—S. W. light heavy rain.
CANNANORE.—S. W. fair.
COCHIN.—Fair. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—S. W. strong and squally with heavy rain. Ther. 78.
GOA.—S. W. light cloudy.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. clear.
MADRAS.—S. W. fine. Ther. 86.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—S. W. cloudy.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

Thursday, 3rd July 1862.

(Before W. Crawford, Esq.)

Charles Felloo, a seaman, was charged with assaulting Mr. C. Marks, European Police Constable, whilst in the execution of his duty on Wednesday last; and also with being drunk.

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The complainant said.—On the 2nd instant, defendant was on horseback on the Dhobie Talao road. The horse was going along at a gallop as fast as he could go. The defendant kept beating it to make it go faster. I stopped the horse and found defendant under the influence of liquor. I then put him in a buggy and when near the Fort Gate he struck me a blow on my chest and then made a clear leap out of the buggy. I caught him again when he struck me several times and tore my clothes to ribbons.

Police Sepoy No. 164 said.—At the time in question defendant struck the complainant with his fists and tore his coat.

The defendant had nothing to say in his defence, beyond that he was drunk and did not know anything about what had occurred.

His Worship said that the charge was proved against the defendant, therefore he would be fined ten rupees, eight of which would be awarded to the complainant.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq.)

Robbery at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.—*Babajee Dajee* was charged with stealing a quantity of printing types, the property of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

Byramjee Nusserwanjee said.—I am a printer at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. I know the prisoner. He is employed as a sepoy messenger in the *Gazette* establishment. At about 7 o'clock in the evening of the 2nd instant, I was at work at Small Colaba, when I heard the sound as of something falling in the next room. I went in immediately with a light, when I saw prisoner sitting down gathering together some type. I told him to get up, and as he got up this bundle of type (produced) fell through his pocket as his coat is rotten. I called our police ramoosee and charged him with this matter. Prisoner did not speak a single word. The prisoner had no business to be in the room where the types were.

Sapoorjee Byramjee said.—I am a compositor at the *Gazette* Press. On the evening in question I was working at the cases when I heard a sound, as if some types had fallen on the ground. I went there with a light, when I saw some printing materials. The prisoner was sitting on a box near where the types were on the ground. I asked him how the types came there? He said somebody had put them on the box, and that he "shoved" them together on the ground with his hand. He said they were in a paper. I said get up from the box and we'll see the paper. He got up with his hands up outside his pocket, as if he was holding something up. He would only lift one hand and when told to lift the other, the bag (produced) fell on the ground. The bag of type was under his arm.

Luxamon Soobanrao said.—I am a pressman employed on the establishment. I was in the balcony when I heard a sound of types falling. I then went running with the other witnesses and saw prisoner sitting with a lot of types before him on the ground. Prisoner was sitting on a box. He was told to get up and when he did so the bag of types fell out of his coat. The police ramoosee was called and the prisoner was given into his charge. The prisoner said nothing.

Mr. James Pearse said,—I am manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Printing Office. On the evening in question I went to the printing office about 7 o'clock. I saw the prisoner in custody of the police ramoosee. The bag of type (produced) was on a stool at the side of the prisoner. These types are the property of the proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*. Prisoner was charged with stealing them. The prisoner had no right in that part of the building where the types are kept. The type was valued at five rupees.

The *police ramoosee* proved aking the prisoner into custody.

Prisoner, in his defence, said.—That he was on duty on that day, and was sitting on a box; and that his hand accidentally struck the type and it fell down. These people said that he (prisoner) stole the types and he was given into custody. He had no witnesses to call.

His Worship said that the evidence proved the guilt of the prisoner, and he therefore sentenced him to be imprisoned in the House of Correction with hard labour for four months.

The Malay Case.—*Moideen Matsing* was brought up on remand from the previous day.

Two witnesses were called by the prisoner but they failed to prove, as he asserted they would, that the captain struck him first.

His Worship found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for twelve weeks in the House of Correction with hard labour.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Plea Side.

List of causes for hearing this day.

74 Jetha Bhoga *vs.* Eswar Bappoo.
77 Babajee Bhugwantrao *vs.* Bhugwantrao Ramchunder.
78 Cawnjee Leeladhur *vs.* Naneebae, widow.
79 Narrondass Vullubdass *vs.* Custoorchund Roychund.
84 Crustnarao Ragoonath *vs.* Mottee Shroff.
85 Moosa Afuth *vs.* Hajee Elias Hajee Ahmed.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

Thursday, 3rd July 1862.

(Before J. F. Hore, Esq.)

Frencher & Co. vs. Dhunjeebhoy Framjee trading under the name of Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Mr. Leathes for the plaintiffs.
Mr. Barton for the defendant.

This was an action brought to recover the sum of Rs. 450, being the balance of an account alleged to be due by defendant to plaintiffs. The summons shewed a debit against the defendant of Rs. 555-12 being the balance of an account for goods sold and delivered due by him to plaintiffs from 1853 to 1861, and a credit of Rs. 105-12 for goods received by them from him.

Mr. Leathes asked for an amendment of the summons which he said ought to have been taken out against Eduljee Framjee and Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, the executors of the deceased Framjee Nowrojee, their father. The account had been signed by the deceased.

Mr. Barton objected to any amendment of the summons, alleging that that would be taking the defendant by surprise. The defendant was sued here as a partner of the deceased Framjee Nowrojee, while in fact he was neither a partner nor an executor of the deceased. The facts were these: the father had two shops in the Fort, one managed by himself and the other by the defendant Dhunjeebhoy, and on his demise, the younger son Eduljee became the sole administrator of the estate.

Mr. Leathes then asked the Court to amend the summons by striking out Dhunjeebhoy's name and inserting that of Eduljee instead. Eduljee was present in Court and a notice of the claim had been served upon him.

His Honor said, he had discretionary power of amending the summons, the question for him to consider was whether defendant was taken by surprise or not.

Eduljee Framjee on being questioned by the Court stated that he was not prepared to defend the action. Plaintiffs had not furnished him with the details of the account. He had asked for the account, but plaintiffs refused to supply him with any; they only served him with a notice of claim.

Mr. Barton said, that whether the summons were amended or not, he had one fatal objection to the action which was that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain it, on the ground that the claim which exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court was reduced by a set-off which was disputed by the defendant.

As the original balance claimed in the account exceeded the jurisdiction of the Court, and as it appeared to have been reduced by an item which was neither an actual payment nor a set-off agreed upon, His Honor, upon the authority of the decision in *Awards* vs. *Rhodes*, 8 Exch. 312., ordered the cause to be struck out for want of jurisdiction.—*Cause struck out.*

THE SUDDER COURT.

The following cases are set down for hearing in the Sudder Court on Friday, the 4th July 1862.:—

Special Appeal No. 233 of 1862.—Konkun—Ramchund Balal Joshi *vs.* Koosha Bamajee Bhosla.

Special Appeal No. 4343.—Surat—Bhika and Pragjee, sons of Purbhoo, and Akhoo Morarjee *vs.* Bhana Mukunjee.

Special Appeal No. 4349.—Surat—Bhika and Pragjee, sons of Purbhoo, and Akhoo Morarjee *vs.* Bhana Mukunjee.

Special Appeal No. 18 of 1861.—Surat—Byramjee Manekjee *vs.* Juverchund Hirachund.

Special Appeal No. 4364—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4365.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4366.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4367.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4368.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4369.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Chinto Moreshwur, deceased, by his nephew and heir Govind Bhaskur *vs.* Krushnarao Govind alias Bapoo Bhawey.

Special Appeal No. 4370.—Rutnagiry Collectorate—Mahomed Ibrahim wd. Nakhwa Mahomed *vs.* Ramchunder Hari and Ramchunder Dajee, deceased, by his brother and heir Venayeck, and son Mahadeo, a minor, by his mother and guardian Parwuttee.

Special Appeal No. 4371.—Konkun—Autoshet bin Harshet Watkey alias Boodkur *vs.* Vishnooshet bin Keshowset Kooli

INDIAN.

POONA.

The rain still holds off, and some uneasiness is felt in camp regarding the safety of the summer crops. The weather is not so pleasant as it was, the days being hot, and the evenings sultry.—*Deccan Herald*, July 2.

It will be perceived from our advertising columns that a public examination of the Mission Institution and Boys' Schools will be held in the Assembly Rooms to-morrow. His Excellency the Governor has promised to attend on the occasion.—*Id.*

During these last two months the grain shopkeepers in the city have troubled the people very much by selling corn at a very dear rate. Bajree, the grain in most requisition in the City, cannot be had now for less than thirteen seers for a rupee. Some time ago purchasers received twenty-five seers for a rupee. The reason adduced by the shopkeepers for the rise of rates, is that rain has not fallen in sufficient abundance.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

INTRODUCTION OF THE COTTON PLANT OF PERU INTO INDIA.

Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following Despatch from the Right Honorable Sir C. Wood, Bart., Secretary of State for India (Revenue), to His Excellency the Honorable the Governor in Council, Fort Saint George, dated India Office, London, 2nd May 1862, No. 7:—

Sir,—1. I enclose herewith twenty (20) printed copies of a memorandum by Mr. Clements R. Markham, of the Revenue Department of this office, who lately visited certain districts of your Presidency in charge of chinchona plants, on the possibility and advantage of introducing the cotton plant of Peru into certain districts of Madras, which appeared to him well suited to the cultivation of this species of cotton.

2. Mr. Markham has also taken measures for obtaining a supply of seeds from Peru, which he expects to receive in a few days, and which will be immediately transmitted to you.

3. I think it very desirable that your Excellency in Council should make arrangements for giving this experiment a fair trial in the districts mentioned by Mr. Markham, as likely to possess the same conditions of climate as the coast of Peru. Full details of those conditions are given in the memorandum which should be distributed among the collectors of those districts and such other persons as are likely to take an interest in the experiment, the results of which you will not fail to report to me.

Order thereon, 12th June 1862, No. 1,294.

1. Ordered to be communicated to the Board of Revenue, together with fifteen copies of Mr. Markham's memorandum, for distribution as ordered in paragraph 3 of the despatch.

2. The Government consider it desirable that the seed should be tried in the collectorates of the east coast more extensively, and that some should be sent also to Mr. Fischer of Salem. The Board will arrange for this being done, and they will furnish these parties also with copies of Mr. Markham's memorandum.

3. The Board will bear in mind the requisition of the Secretary of State at the end of paragraph 3.

(True Extract.)
(Signed) J. D. Sim,
Secretary to Govt.

Memorandum on the Indigenous Cotton Plant of the Coast of Peru, and on the proposed introduction of its cultivation into India.

1. While travelling in the Coimbatore and Madura collectorates, in the autumn of 1860, I was struck with the resemblance of the climate, in many respects, to that of the coast valleys of Peru. This part of India appeared to me to be admirably adapted for the cultivation of the valuable species of cotton, which is indigenous to the Peruvian coast valleys, while it seemed unlikely that North American cotton could ever be extensively raised to advantage in so dry a climate.

2. North American cotton will not thrive in a very dry climate, as a certain amount of moisture in the atmosphere, throughout the year, appears to be an essential condition for its successful growth. This kind of cotton has a very different constitution from the Indian; it cannot stand so much drought, and the conditions required for its culture are an equable and moderate supply of moisture through all the stages of its growth. These conditions are fulfiled in the Dharwar country, which retains a considerable quantity of moisture in the atmosphere during the cold season, when other parts of the Bombay Presidency are intensely dry; and there the North American cottons succeed perfectly; but they will not yield remunerative crops where this is not the case. The indigenous plant, on the other hand, is able to endure the dry season well, being a native of the arid country of Sind and part of the Punjab.

3. It is very important, then, to introduce a cotton with a longer staple than that of the indigenous plant of India, and therefore better suited to the demands of Manchester, which will thrive in the exceedingly dry climate of the collectorates on the eastern side of the Madras Presidency. I have, therefore, made arrangements to obtain supplies of cotton seeds from the driest part of the coast region of Peru, for introduction into India. The staple of this Peruvian cotton is longer than that of "Uplands," Pernambuco, and much longer than indigenous Indian cotton, though shorter, of course, than Egyptian or "Sea Island." The respective lengths of the staples of different kinds of cotton, compared with Peruvian, are as follows:—

Species of Cotton.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Mean.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
"Sea Island"	1·41	1·80	1·61
Egyptian	1·30	1·52	1·41
Peruvian	1·10	1·50	1·30
Brazilian	1·03	1·31	1·17
New Orleans or "Uplands"	0·88	1·16	1·02
"Uplands" grown in India	0·95	1·21	1·08
Indigenous Indian cotton	0·77	1·02	0·89

4. Dr. Forbes Watson informs me that the real Peruvian cotton from the coast valleys, has not yet been introduced into India, and he is of opinion that the seeds of that kind are well worth a trial in the dry part of Southern India. The so-called Peruvian cotton, which has been tried *(Gossypium Peruvianum)*, as mentioned in Dr. Royle's work, was procured from the Brazils, and is quite a different kind, growing in a very moist climate, and under conditions distinct from those of the real Peruvian cotton.

5. I propose in this memorandum to give some account of the Peruvian cotton, and of the climate of its native coast valleys; and afterwards to compare that climate with those of the collectorates through which I travelled, on the eastern side of the Madras Presidency.

6. The Peruvian cotton plant is indigenous and perennial, and was cultivated by the subjects of the Incas in the coast valleys, long before the discovery of Peru by the Spaniards. They irrigated their cotton fields by means of channels conduced from the numerous lakes in the Andes, picked and cleaned the cotton, and wove it into cloths. The Jesuit Acosta, who wrote shortly after the Spanish conquest, says, that "cotton groweth in hot soil, and there is great store in the valleys on the sea coast of Peru." The ancient Peruvians used a machine for cleaning their cotton, which closely resembled the Indian churka. It consisted of two rollers, about the thickness of a finger, with handles at opposite ends, which turned them different ways; the wool was pinched through by degrees, and, as the seeds could not pass between the rollers, they were stripped off, and dropped outside. The same machine was, according to Frezier, used by the Brazilians in 1720. Fifty years ago, Stevenson tells us that, at Casma, on the Peruvian coast, an improved method of separating the seeds had been introduced. It consisted of a large hollow cylinder, put in motion by two mules with straps passing round it, and round a small wheel attached to a fluted steel cylinder, a quarter of an inch in diameter, and a second cylinder was placed horizontally and in contact with the first. The cylinders were turned different ways, the second one being worked by hand; the wool was dragged in between them and the seeds were thus stripped and thrown off.

7. The long strip of coast line between the Andes and the Pacific Ocean, which extends from the river Loa, in 21° 48′ S., to the river Tumbez, in 3° 35′ S., a distance of 1,620 miles consists of a sandy desert, intersected by chains of rocky, barren hills, and traversed by sixty rivers and streams, with as many fertile valleys on their banks. This region is bounded inland by the cordillera of the Andes, and varies from nine to sixty miles in breadth. The coast valleys, thus surrounded by sandy deserts, which extend from the foot of the Andes to the shores of the Pacific, are the native habitat of the Peruvian cotton. The rivers, generally rising in small alpine lakes in the mountains, force their way through narrow gorges into the coast plains, and form valleys filled with luxuriant vegetation the homes of the olive, the vine, the sugar-cane, the cotton plant, and every kind of fruit.

8. The climate of this region is very peculiar; rain is unknown, and the northern part especially is exposed to a long season of excessive dryness. The summer, or dry season, on the Peruvian coast extends from November to May, when it is exceedingly hot, and the rays of the sun are reflected back from the sand with scorching power. During this period, many of the coast rivers are dried up during several months though the larger ones have a perennial supply of water. The mean temperature is about 85° Fahreneit, rising as high as 96°, and occasionally falling to 80° in the valleys; but in the sandy deserts, in places where high hills closely overhang the plains, the thermometer occasionally falls very low during the night, the rush of cold air from the upper region being in proportion to the degree of radiation on the plains, and the force with which the sun's ray have struck on the scorched ground during the day.

9. The winter, or moist season, commences in May and lasts until November. In the middle of May a veil of mist begins to spread over sea and shore, and the mornings are damp and hazy; in June the thickness of the mist increases, sometimes amounting to drizzle, and continues until October. It never amounts to rain, but the moisture, being formed in the lower atmospheric region, falls on the ground in large drops, caused by the union of small bubbles of mist. These fogs are called garuas; they are formed at about nine in the morning, and are not dispersed until late in the afternoon. They are most prevalent in the southern and central part of the Peruvian coast, and when they set in the lomas, or chains of hills bordering the desert near the sea-shore, are carpeted with wild flowers. But in the north the garuas are very scanty, the climate is much drier, and it is for this reason that I have selected the province of Piura, in the northern part of the coast, as the district from which to procure supplies of cotton seeds for introduction into India.

10. The fertility of the coast valleys depend on the mountain rains for the supply of water in the rivers available for irrigation, and it is to be observed that the wet season of the Andes corresponds with the dry season on the coast. The prevailing wind for nine months in the year is from the south-west, and gentle southerly breezes prevail throughout the dry season.

11. Commencing from the south, the first great cotton district, is in the province of Yca, in Latitude 14° S., although all the coast valleys are capable of cotton cultivation. According to M. de Castelnau, the total export of cotton from Peru in 1840 amounted to 453,400lbs., of which 300,000lbs. came from the province of Yca. In 1853 I visited the cotton growing valleys of this province of Yca, Palpa, San Xavier, and Nasca. In the valley of Yca there were three mills for cleaning cotton, worked by water, and in that of San Xavier I stayed at two large thriving cotton estates with good machinery for cleaning the cotton, worked by water and powerful screw-presses. In the valleys of Nasca and Palpa there were country-made cleaning machines, like that described by Stevenson, but also worked by water-wheels. The rivers became very nearly dry in January, with the thermometer often at 88° and 90°, but the mean yearly range is from 65° to 85°. Don Domingo Elias, the great landed proprietor of Yca, exported, in 1853, about 120,000 lbs. of cotton from his own estates, and 280,000 lbs. more which he bought up at 10 to 14 dollars the cwt, from other smaller cultivators. Previous to my visit, the cotton was conveyed by mules to Port San Nicholas, which was a great distance from the estates, and where the landing was very bad. In January 1853, I therefore made a survey of another port 28 miles north of Cape Nasca, and only about 30 from the cotton estates, where the landing was better. I piloted an English barque into this new anchorage, and she was loaded with cotton, which was brought down by mules, each beast carrying two bales weighing together 350 lbs. In the year 1860, the province of Yca yielded 800,000 lbs. of cotton.

12. North of Lima, are the cotton producing provinces of Casma, Chiclayo, Fruxillo, and Lamboyeque, where the soil is very sandy. In these provinces cotton cultivation has increased immensely during the last year or two, and has become a favourite speculation. In four districts of Lamboyeque 600,000 cotton plants were put into the ground in 1860, and extensive tracts on neighbouring estates were prepared for cultivation. In the same year, the yield in the valley of Pacasmayu was 800,000 lbs. In the province of Chiclayo 700,000 plants were put in the ground in 1860, while land was prepared for raising cotton crops to a very large extent; and I understand that quantities of cotton from these provinces now arrive by every steamer at Panama, on their way to England. This part of the Peruvian coast enjoys an equable climate, with a mean temperature ranging from 70° to 84° Fahr.: but the fertility of the valleys depends entirely on the overflowing of the rivers, though their capabilities might be immensely increased, and the water-supply rendered certain, by a comparatively small outlay.

13. We now come to the most northern province on the Peruvian coast, that of Piura, which deserves particular notice, as it is from this district that the cotton seeds will be sent, which it is proposed to transmit to India. All authorities including Ulloa, Stevenson, Von Tschudi and Dr. A. Smith, unite in describing the climate of the province of Piura as excessively dry and hot. Piura is in lat. 5° 11′ S. During the summer, from November to May the thermometer ranges from 80° to 96°, the sky is constantly clear, the atmosphere perfectly dry, and the glare from the sandy and stony soil excessive. If a piece of paper is put on the ground in the evening, it may be taken up in the morning and written on without any inconvenience, for it will be found to be quite dry. Owing to the brilliancy with which the celestial bodies shine on this part of the coast, it has become proverbial to say "as clear as the moon of Payta." During this season, however, the rains fall in the upper region of the Andes, and the two rivers of Piura and Chira are therefore full.

14. In the moist season, from May to November, the garuas, or mists, are much more scanty in the province of Piura than on any other part of the Peruvian coast, and there is very little dew, which, too, scarcely penetrates half an inch into the earth. The means of the thermometer during this season range from 70° to 81° Fahr. This is the dry time in the Andes, the rivers become dry, and the inhabitants dig wells in their beds, for water.

15. The cotton plant, in the province of Piura, is indigenous and perennial, lasting many years. The cultivation depends entirely on the extent of natural irrigation produced by the overflowing of the rivers of Piura and Chira, between November and May; and, whether the sandy soil is thus irrigated, it is sufficiently fertile, but the process is confined to the lower lands of the valleys of those rivers. The cultivators use the seeds of the indigenous cotton plant, which are good, but they have never paid any attention to their selection or improvement, though they have introduced excellent machinery for ginning and pressing. For several years the floods of the rivers Piura and Chira have been only partial, and the yield of cotton entirely depends upon the amount of natural irrigation thus obtained. The largest production for one year from this province, was 25,000 cwts. Mr. Scarlett states that in 1835 the export exceeded 120,000 cwts, and the ordinary yield used to be 10,000 cwts.; but during the last five years, owing to scanty irrigation, the export of cotton from Payta, the port of the province of Piura, has only been from 5,000 to 6,000 cwts. This cotton commands a price only inferior to the "Sea Island." Previous to the civil war in the States of North America, the price of cotton exported from the port of Payta was 8⅝ to 8¾., but at present it is 10d. and perhaps more.

16. Here, then, is a cotton commanding a high price in the English market, with a staple exceeding in length any of the North American kinds, except the "Sea Island," which, nevertheless, flourishes in a drier and equally hot climate to those of any of the indigenous Indian cotton districts, where the plant only yields a very short staple. It therefore seems particularly desirable that this Peruvian kind should receive a trial in the dry and hot regions in the eastern side of the Madras Presidency, and also in Sind.

17. I would suggest that these trials should be made in the collectorates of Coimbatore, Madura, and Tinnevelly.

18. Coimbatore lies opposite the great gap in the peninsular chain of mountains at Palghautchery, between the southern slopes of the Koondah and Neilgherry mountains, and the northern face of those of Travancore. Across this depression the south-west monsoon has almost a free passage to the eastward, but the great elevation of the mountains on both sides, and the absence of any considerable hills in the district, cause the monsoon winds to pass over it without depositing much moisture, and though the climate is humid during this season from May to September, the rain-fall is very trifling. During the other part of the year, when the north-east monsoon prevails, the hills in the Salem district intercept the moisture from Coimbatore. Thus, during part of the year, scorching hot dry winds parch up this Coimbatore district, especially in its eastern part, while the annual rain-fall varies very much in different seasons, though it is always small. In some years it is 30 inches, and in others only 7 inches.

19. The climate of the Madura district, especially the western part round Dindigul, closely resembles that of Coimbatore, but it only receives moisture, in the shape of moderate rains, during the prevalence of the north-east monsoon.

20. The district of Tinnevelly, as regards soil and climate, is likened by Dr. Hooker to that of Egypt. At Courtallum the rain-fall is 40 inches, but the district is entirely screened from the south-west monsoon by the Travancore mountains, and, to some extent, from the north-east monsoon by the Serumullay hills in Madura, and, in the southern part, by the island of Ceylon.

21. These districts, therefore, which are probably far too dry for the successful cultivation of North American cotton, are admirably adapted for the growth of the long stapled indigenous plant of the Peruvian province of Piura. Indeed, as regards moisture, these Madras districts have the advantage of the Piura valleys in Peru.

22. In considering the method of cultivation, it must be remembered that in Peru the cotton crops are entirely dependent on irrigation. But in Coimbatore, where there is a great deal of the black cotton soil, it seems to be very generally considered that irrigation is detrimental to the cotton plant, that soil possessing in itself an extraordinary attraction for which, and generally retaining a sufficient supply for the sustenance of the plants, with the aid of a moderate rain-fall. But, in the sandy and red soils, and in these I consider that the Peruvian cotton plants should be tried, artificial irrigation is beneficial, if carefully applied, and at the right stages of growth, not by flooding, but by means of small water channels in the middle of the rows. The latter is the treatment which I saw in practice on the cotton estate of the province of Yca. It will probably be found advisable to apply a moderate amount of artificial irrigation in the dry districts, where the Peruvian cotton plants will be tried.

23. I expect to receive a supply of the seeds of the cotton plants of the Peruvian province of Piura very shortly, from Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at the port of Payta, and a second supply later in the year. These will be transmitted to Madras at once, and, if it is considered desirable, further supplies will be sent both from the provinces of Piura and Yca.

24. The great advantage which it is hoped will be derived from the introduction in India of this Peruvian species is the cultivation of a long stapled and high priced cotton in districts, which from their dryness, have hitherto only been found suitable for the indigenous Indian short stapled plant.

Clements R. Markham.

April 24th, 1862.—*Madras Times, June* 26.

CENTRAL INDIA.

We are sorry to hear that cholera is prevailing a good deal in some parts of Rajpootana, particularly at Kotah, Palee, and Jallawur.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 28.

We are much obliged to a correspondent who sends us the following account of a curious natural phenomenon seen at Jhansi:—

"I was called up at 11 o'clock on Saturday (21st) night to witness an extraordinary phenomenon. About twenty degrees of the horizon north-west of this was lighted up with a fine bright light to the height of some ten or twelve degrees, as if the sun had just set. Near the horizon the light was of a white color; a strip of dark cloud extended across the space lighted up, and above and behind this cloud appeared clouds of a bright rosy colour.

This appearance could not have been caused by any ordinary fire; there is no place within thirty miles of this in the direction mentioned above at which a great conflagration could occur; if it was a fire it must have been at a great distance as shown by the strip of dark cloud that intervened; and I cannot imagine a fire so extensive as to cause such an illumination of the clouds to such a height. I have seen extensive fires on a hill side, but never attended with such a lighting up of the sky. Besides, this is not the time for fires in the jungles in this part of the country, as the dry grass by which these fires spread, has disappeared from the ground long ago, and fresh grass is beginning to make its appearance after the rain that has fallen. I can only conclude that the appearance was caused by electricity or phosporescence of the atmosphere.

I watched this phenomenon for nearly an hour, and saw the light fade away very gradually to about half its intensity: my servants, however, tell me that it continued till near dawn, and that it first appeared shortly after dusk.

The weather was cloudy: masses of cirrocumuli floating over head, and a brisk breeze from the south prevailed during the night. There was no lightning."—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

Cabool, 5*th June.*—The following news from Toorkistan has been received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan:—'On the arrival of the King of Bookhara at Summerkund, Kanyet Shah, the Hakim of Tashkund, with some valuable presents, went to pay his dues to the King, and having been honored with a khillut returned to Tashkund. From Summurkund, the king marched to Ooratpa, and having received there the due nuzurs &c., from the Hakim, the king of Bookhara, with all his troops proceeded to Yekka. Here the king was received with great joy and presented with offerings. From Yekka the king left for Khojind, and on his reaching there he was surprised to learn that the Hakim of that place instead of coming out to receive him had prepared to defend himself. The king of Bookhara having ordered an assault to be made on the city of Khojind a battle took place, in which the Hakim was defeated with great loss, and was compelled to surrender. The king had sent Khoodayar Khan, with twenty thousand troops to Kokan while he himself remained at Khojind. Since the death of Mullah Khan, of Kokan, Soofee Khan, the brother of Khoodayar Khan, has been carrying on the affairs of that place. About four hundred Zemeendars, with their families had emigrated from Bulkh to Mumluk, but were called back from the road by Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, who had sent two thousand sowars after them to force them back to Bulkh. On their returning to Bulkh Mohamed Ufzul Khan had odered five of their ringleaders to be blown from guns.' The above letter has been forwarded to the Ameer in original.

6*th June.*—From Candahar letters received by Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan, it is ascertained that Sooltan Ahmed Jan having been given to understand that the Ameer had arrived in Candahar, and was going to take the command of the expedition himself, had gone to Heerat, and having made the necessary arrangements for the city, and having collected provisions enough, returned with Meer Ufzul Khan to Furrah. Sirdar Jooma Khan and Ubdoolghafoor Khan with some troops, were at Tamanee, while Meer Ufzul Khan and Ghoolam Mohayeddeen Khan were in charge of Furrah. About two thousand Seestanee sowars and sepoys had arrived at Furrah, and about ten thousand Persian troops had marched to Surrukhsh. Sirdars Wully Mohamed Khan and Ahmed Khan were sent for to-day by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan and addressed as follows:—'I am going to Candahar, don't you leave for Toorkistan until you have heard from me, I will write to you about the subject on my reaching that place.' Mohamed Auzim accordingly left for Candahar and halted to-day at Charausyah. The abovenamed Sirdars also accompanied the Sirdar as far as that place to bid him good-bye.

7*th June.*—Sirdar Shere Allee Khan's letter, containing the following items from Candahar, was received by Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan. Sirdar Mohamed Shufreef Khan having been informed that Sooltan Ahmed Jan's troops had marched out from Furrah, and had arrived at the Bukwa Desert, lost no time in leaving Gurrishk with thirteen thousand troops for the desert to meet the Herat force at that place. 'I have also left Candahar for Gurrishk,' say Shere Allee Khan, 'the Ameer, Hafizjee and Ghoolam Mahomed Khan are the only chiefs now left in Candahar. Almost all the troops have marched to Gurrishk, tell Mahomed Auzim Khan not to make any more delay now as his presence is urgently required by the Ameer.' When the contents of the letter were made known to Mahomed Auzim Khan, he got into a passion and said, 'Shere Allee Khan has no business to write about me in such a style. The thing is that I am afraid of the Ameer or else I would have seen who would have dared to treat me this way.' People have it in Cabool that Sooltan Ahmed Jan and his brother Mohamed Oomer Khan, with eight thousand troops and seven guns have arrived in the fort of Tairee, situated near the Dillaram desert and the Khaush-rood river. The above news is confirmed by a letter received from Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, by his Sahibkar, a confidential servant at this place.

8*th June.*—It is ascertained by Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan's letter received to-day, that the two sons of Mohamed Allee Khan, of Kokan, who had been ordered by the King of Bookhara to remain at Chaharjoee until he, the King, had got the opportunity to restore them to Kokan, having applied to the king to fulfil his promise, had received a negative answer, and having been thus disappointed the elder one with fifty sowars had made his escape from Chaharjoee to Oorgunge. The Hakim of Chaharjoee finding that the elder son of Mohamed Allee Khan had gone over to Oorgunge had lost no time in securing his younger brother and sending him to the king of Bookhara as prisoner. The Vakeel of Oorgunge has now arrived in Bookhara with a request to liberate the younger son of Mohamed Allee Khan, as the both brothers had done no mischief in the Bookhara states. The king of Bookhara has as yet said nothing about the subject.

9*th June.*—The following are the contents of the Ameer's letter received by Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan.

'O, the light of my eyes, on my desiring you when in Cabool to go to Toorkistan, you told me that you would not let me go alone in my old age, to war, and that you would accompany me to Candahar. Here I have arrived in Candahar, and am on the eve of leaving for Gurrishk, but you are still enjoying yourself in Cabool. You should not give way to so much laziness. If you wish to come to Candahar, come by long and forced marches, if not go to Toorkistan at once. If you wish to please me come to Candahar without any delay.' Sirdar Mohamed Azim Khan was looking over the Ameer's letter, when a letter from Sirdar Mahomed Ishak Jan, the son of Mohamed Auzim, the Hakim of Zoormut, was received. It was stated in the letter that the Ghilzaee people, and Furmullee men of Soolaiman Khyle having attacked the Noda village in Zoormut, had carried away about two thousand of their cows and sheep, and had set the village on fire. Mohamed Ishak Jan had gone to punish the Soolaiman Khyle people, and to redress the villagers. On the receipt of the above letter Mahomed Auzim got quite annoyed and said, 'Really I am in great difficulties, if I went to Zoormut to see the matters settled there, and reported to the Ameer of the same, the Ameer would never believe me, and if I left matters to remain just as they are, no doubt the people will rise in Zoormut. At last it was decided that he Mahomed Auzim must go to Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan first went to Killa Gazee, and thence he commenced his march direct to Candahar.

10*th June.*—Two or three days ago rumour was afloat in Cabool to the effect that the Ameer had left Candahar for Gurrishk. It is now confirmed by the Paishkidmut of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan who has just arrived from Candahar that the day Ubdool Wahaub Khan, Hurkara Bashee, (the chief in charge of the kossids,) who had been sent by the Ameer to hear what Sooltan Ahmed Jan had to say, had returned to Candahar, the Ameer had marched for Gurrishk, and had said in public that he would say his Eed's prayer in that place. The thief of the Soolaiman Khyle tribe, who was caught a few days ago, was tried to-day. Sirdar Mahomed Allee Khan coaxed him very much to point out the other thieves, but to no purpose, as to the the last he denied having been connected with the theft. The Governor after making a good inquiry into the case sentenced him to be put to death.

11*th June.*—The poor citizens and the shop-keepers waited on the Governor, and complained that as almost all the grain from Ghuzneen was sent to Candahar, none was received in Cabool, and so the people were starving. On the Governor's enquiring if any one had any godowns of grain in Cabool, he was told that with exception of the mother of the Wuzeer and Sirdar Mohamed Oosman, there was no one who had any godown in Cabool. On this Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan himself went to the house of the mother of the Wuzeer, and got the two barns opened. The grain of the barn was ordered to be taken to the mundee and to be sold; some sepoys were also ordered to accompany the flour sellers to Chardahee, the jageer of Sirdar Mohamed Oosman Khan, and to get as much grain as they could find there. The following are the rates at Cabool. Wheat flour, two seers one charuck less, joowar two and half seers, and barley three seers.

The four hundred Jazailchees newly engaged were ordered by the Governor first to go to Zoormut and see matters settled there, and then to march to Candahar.

12*th June.*—The following letter from the Ameer was received to day:—All my troops have crossed the Alhbund safely and have reached the neighbourhood of Gurrishk, send me as much ammunition as you can as it is wanted here very much. Sirdars Mohamed Ameer Khan and Nuzzur Mahomed Khan are gone to join Kohamed Shurreef Khan.

It has been settled between Sooltan Ahmed Jan and Mohamed Shurreef to commence fighting after they had said their Eed prayer. Sooltan Ahmed Jan with eight thousand troops and seven guns had arrived in the Bukwa desert; these are the troops which have just arrived from Heerat. Sooltan Jan's troops are encamped that side of the Bukwa and the Ameer's troops this side of the desert. It was also stated in the letter that as Meer Ufzul Khan had become a little unwell, Sooltan Ahmed Jan had gone to Furrah to see him. After the perusal of the above letter Mohamed Sirdar Allee Khan ordered a few ass-loads of gunpowder, &c., to be sent to the Ameer's camp.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 28.

INDIAN PRESS.

OUR CUSTOM'S REVENUE.

(From the Sindian, June 25.)

In glancing briefly the other day through Mr. Dalzell's interesting report upon the trade of Sind and Kurrachee, we were compelled by the exigencies of space to omit any allusion to the revenue derived by Government from our yearly increasing commerce. Although the general trade of the province shows a marked increase over last year, the Custom's receipts have remained almost stationary. The following brief table shows the value of the imports and exports of Kurrachee during 1861-62, as compared with 1860-61:—

	1861-62	1860-61		
Imports	15,497,545	15,683 052	185,507	Decrease.
Exports	13 617,242	10,213 468	3,403,786	Increase.
Treasure......	550,756	939,979	389,163	Decrease.

While the revenue returns show the following results:—

Imports...............	403,433	59,010	Increase.
Exports...............	110,455	60,974	Decrease.

It is rather curious that with largely increased exports, the revenue derivable from this source should be less by nearly 70,000 rupees than it was last year, and that our diminished imports should have yielded increased returns. The Collector of Customs, however, attributes the decrease in duties upon exports to the diminished shipments of grain and seeds, not only to England, but to Cutch, Kattiawar and Muscat, and we have little doubt that this is the true explanation.

It is, however, a very grave mistake to assume that the figures in these Customs House returns give any adequate idea of the real revenue of our province. If the Government were only benefited to the extent of 500,000 rupees per annum by the trade of Sind, there would indeed be good reason for regarding her as a profitless possession. This is a point we have more than once alluded to. Our readers will do us the justice to remember, that upon the appearance of the financial minute of last year, in which Sind was placed at the very bottom of the list of non-paying provinces, we did our best, while entirely dissenting from the principle of this now universally condemned document, to show that even upon its own ground, we were prepared to dispute its conclusions. We expressed our doubts whether the revenue of Sind had not been grossly, we will not say purposely, understated, and pointed out more than one instance where it was but too evident that she had not been fairly dealt with; while there could be no doubt that the province had been debited with charges, such as the cost of the frontier force, which ought in common justice to have been divided over a much larger district. Our statements at that time were, however, to a great extent conjectural, as we had not the materials by us for making accurate calculations as to the loss incurred by Sind owing to the system of collecting so much of her custom's revenue in Bombay and Calcutta. It is therefore with no little pleasure that we find the Collector of Customs fully endorsing our views, and we only regret that Mr. Dalzell has not given us the figures by which he has arrived at a result, which we recommend to the attention of Calcutta financiers, before they pen any more minutes to prove that all non-regulation provinces are a drag on the resources of the country. The present Custom's revenue of Sind, as it appears in the returns, is, as stated above, a little over 500,000 rupees, or five lacs. Would our readers like to know the *real* sum which under this heading our province contributes to the Imperial coffers?—just *twenty-five* lacs of rupees, instead of the paltry sum we have mentioned! In a recent letter from the Collector of Customs to the Commissioner, quoted in the report, we find the following sentence:—"Were the whole of the exports which find a European market sent direct from Sind, instead of for the most part as at present first to Bombay, by which Sind is deprived of the duties upon her produce, and all our imports also forwarded direct, instead of for the most part to Bombay, where the duties thereon are paid, the Custom's revenue in Sind would in the present value of the trade exceed 15 lacs of rupees; and by adding the salt excise, of which I think we are most unfairly deprived, on grounds which would with equal force apply to any other commodity of export, even at the present rate of export to Calcutta, the revenue from our customs and salt excise in Sind would probably reach *twenty-five lacs.*" It is of course a matter of no consequence so far as the general interests of the country are concerned, whether the duties on Sind exports are made at Kurrachee or Bombay, or whether the excise on Sind salt is credited to this province or to Bengal. The money goes, or ought to go, into one common fund, and should be spent with impartiality for the benefit of all;—but when financiers take to drawing injurious comparisons between this province and that, it is not too much to expect them to be sure of their premises before committing themselves to general conclusions which may go far to prevent further expenditure upon a dependency already falsely accused of bankruptcy. The precise balance in which Sind was last year made to appear a defaulter, was stated at above 39 lacs of rupees—Mr. Dalzell's calculation enables us at once to strike 20 lacs of this amount, leaving an apparent deficiency of but 19 lacs or a little less than one-half of the amount set down in the resolution. We leave our readers to judge whether even this amount might not in all probability be wiped off by further investigations, but we have said enough to show upon what thoroughly untrustworthy grounds this unfortunate state paper was framed, and what injustice has been done to our much abused province in setting her down as a defaulter, to the tune of nearly 40 lacs of rupees.

The cost of collecting our Custom's revenue appears to be very moderate, only amounting to 14 12-16th per cent.

NEGOCIATIONS WITH BHOOTAN.

(From the Englishman, June 23.)

The determined attitude of resistance assumed by the Bhootanese on the annexation of the Fallacotta Mehal by the British in 1860, appeared to render war inevitable, and troops were despatched in all haste to Darjeeling and the neighbouring districts to repel an attack which seemed imminent. On their arrival, however, the courage of the Bhootanese subsided; the inflated threats in which they had indulged whilst no opposition to their projected attack on Darjeeling was apparently possible evaporated; and they retired quietly to their hills. The next act of the farce, for our negociations with Bhootan deserve no better name, was an interview between the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Soobah of Mynagoree, which took place about four months ago at Zeeragunge with the usual results—abundance of compliments, and fair promises without end; but all the demands of the British Officer were evaded through some slippery loophole which the latter had not sufficient tact of firmness determinately to stop. We have since been looking patiently, but in vain, for Government to adopt some measures for the purpose of exacting those concessions which it has been unable to obtain by peaceable remonstrances. It is a strange infatuation on its part, in dealing with wild tribes such as the Bhootanese, that it always persists in wasting an indefinite time in negociations which repeated failures must have shewn it to be worse than useless. Government might have learned the relative advantages or disadvantages of a shilly-shallying or determined action in the result of the course pursued on the occasion of the recent disturbances with a precisely similar people—the Sikhimese. The cases of the two countries are parallel. The people of each are similar in race, character, habits, and language. For years the same system of petty annoyance and depredation which is our cause of complaint against the Bhootanese had been carried on likewise by their neighbours; chronic incursions into our territory, and abstractions not only of the property of British subjects, but abduction of their persons. Letter after letter was written, threat after threat held out to induce reparation, as has been done in the case of Bhootan, and with a similar result—expressions of regret by the government for its subjects' depredations, promises of investigations; lamentations of inability either to prevent the outrages or to capture the offenders; fair words and promises; but no action. Such, precisely, has been the case with the Bhootanese, except that presuming on a sound superior power, the evasions of the latter have been more carelessly evident, and their replies more impertinent. Letter after letter was addressed by the Governor General's Agent to the Deb Raja, detailing the injuries inflicted on British subjects; even, in many cases, naming the offenders, and demanding reparation for the former and the surrender of the latter; but in few instances have replies to these communications been received from the Deb Rajah himself; in most the answer has come from the Soobah, either of Dalimkote or Mynagoree, though purporting to be written under the instructions of their master: but it is more than suspected that, instead of forwarding the agent's letters to the Deb Rajah, a course which might put him inconveniently *au courant* of their own misdeeds, they opened them themselves and replied after to their own fashion. In the interview to which we have alluded between the Deputy Magistrate of Titalyah and the Soobah of Mynagoree, the latter, driven into a corner by the Magistrate's precise description of the offences and offenders, had the impertinence to demand, in addition to the names of the latter, detailed information as to their families and abodes; and to raise a counter-demand for extradition of some British subjects who he alleged, had been guilty of depredation within the frontiers of Bhootan. Here the matter has dropped. The property stolen from British subjects is unrestored; the insult offered to British Government by the depredation on its territory has been atoned for by no apology; and the latter shews no apparent intention of exacting either.

When the annexation of the Fallacotta Mehal was first mooted under Mr. Grant's rule, Major Jenkins, who was then Governor General's Agent on the North-east frontier, recommended also the annexation of some of the other estates possessed by the Bhootanese in the plains; but Mr. Grant, who hesitated even at the absorption of the former, shrunk with horror from any such vigorous measure, and adduced as his reason for rejecting the proposal, that it was advisable that these estates should remain in possession of the Bhootanese, as they afforded us a means of keeping them in order by holding out the threat of their annexation. Mr. Grant should have known that constantly repeated threats, if never carried out, soon lose their effect; and experience should have taught him that this was especially the case in the instance in point. An argument, however, was necessary to justify his hesitating policy, and, as usual with Mr. Grant, an argument was forthcoming: marked with less than his usual acuteness it is true; but still an argument. The policy pursued in 1774, the date of our last struggle with Bhootan, was very different; we then deprived them of the whole of their Doars abutting from the foot of their hills into the province of Assam, and the result of this lesson was that they remained quiet till within the last few years. Then, as it is said they have now, they tried to induce Thibet to lend them its aid; but then, as now, the latter declined—unless indeed verbal intercession can be so called. The policy which has dictated our course of action towards Bhootan of late will rapidly lose us all the prestige which our recent display of strength against the Sikhimese has gained us with the Indo-Chinese tribes: indeed that it has already been sadly weakened there can be little doubt. Almost all the wild border tribes on our North Eastern and Eastern frontier have lately been in active outbreak against us: Jynteahs, Cossyahs, Nagas, Abors, and now even the dwellers on the frontiers of Burmah have been carrying on a petty hill and jungle warfare against us. Much of this might, we believe, have been obviated by energetic and prompt action against the Bhootanese in the first instance. To abstain from inflicting punishment in such a case is mistaken leniency. By sparing the Bhootanese, we only encourage them to continue to harass our subjects, and indirectly encourage other border tribes to rebel in the hope of escaping with the same impunity that they see has resulted to the former. Lord Canning, with his usual procrastination, no doubt left the matter to be decided by his successor. Lord Elgin was possibly not aware on his first arrival of the extent to which our breach with these people had extended; we hope, however, that the ensuing season will not be frittered away as the last has been. A similar treaty should be exacted from Bhootan, to that which Mr. Eden exacted from Sikhim last year. Some months ago, in calling attention to the laxity of the Sikhim Rajah in fulfilling his engagements in regard to the construction of a road through his territory, we dwelt also on the increase to which its completion would probably give rise in the trade between Thibet and Hindostan; a trade which even in the face of existing difficulties, is carried on to a considerable extent. Amongst other articles for which we anticipated a considerable demand would arise, was tea. A road through Bhootan, connecting Assam with Thibet, would in all probability create as great a demand for that article of produce in the eastern districts of the latter country as would arise in the western portion from the opening up of communication between it and Darjeeling. By the construction of good practicable roads through Sikhim and Bhootan into Thibet, by the annexation of Burmah and the acquisition thereby of good land communication with China, channels would be opened up through which we should find little difficulty in attracting the produce of the districts of Central and Eastern Asia to British India, and which would equally afford an outlet for not a few of England's manufactures.

HOW TO PROVIDE HOUSES.

(From the Mofussilite, June 24.)

It is estimated that in England a poor man pays one-seventh of his income for his house rent, and that a man in tolerably "easy circumstances" pays one-twelfth thereof; and it is estimated, moreover, that the accommodations offered to either class, are inversely in the ratio of the rent. The same law prevails in almost every country, and it prevails to a very remarkable extent in India. In some stations, house-rent is notoriously low. In others, it is excessively high, and in these, but more especially, without referring to the means of the tenants, it will be found in general, that the accommodation which is secured by a monthly rental of Rs. 40, is at least one third inferior to that which is secured by the monthly payment of Rs. 80. In fact, it would appear that whilst the conveniences increase in a geometrical, the rental increases in an arithmetical, ratio. A small house in this country is by no means a small evil, and the evil is the more felt from the inability of the tenant to provide himself with better but relatively cheaper accommodation.

The difficulties to which the poor man in England is in this respect subjected, have not altogether passed unnoticed, and efforts have been made by benevolent men—the late Prince Consort amongst them—to remove them, as far as it was possible. Within the last 25 or 30 years, the town of Birkenhead has sprung up in the neighbourhood of Liverpool. It affords a striking example of the success which may be achieved in this respect. If we are not mistaken, the town is the property of a large mercantile association, and was planned with the view of consulting the conveniences and comforts of a large labouring population. The members of that association were deeply aware of the difficulties which the poorer classes experienced, in the matter of house rent, and so built the houses which they were destined to occupy, that whilst every tenant might have every necessary convenience, he should not pay more, in proportion, for the shelter furnished to him, than the higher classes would pay for theirs. The experiment, to say the least, was a most humane one, nor has it been unsuccessful in a financial point of view. Having once enjoyed the advantages, which the liberality of the association had placed within his reach, the tenant began to value them, and with his relish for an improved "order of things" now acting upon him as a new principle of life, he becomes a better conducted man, and an attachment is thereby formed between the employer and the employed, which even a higher rate of wages could not have fostered. The happy result of this humane speculation did not pass unnoticed, and since that time, many efforts have been made to build convenient houses for the poorer classes.

Some fifteen years ago, it was proposed at Bombay, to establish an association on the same principle. We forget if the proposition was carried, but it is more probable that, amidst the uncertainties of Indian life, it was destined to perish in its infancy. We are not about to flatter ourselves with the idea of receiving another Birkenhead in India, but it is more than probable, that in the course of time, now that fee-simple has been established in this country, the Himalayas may become the seat of thriving colonies. If then, when a new site were opened out, an association embodying these principles were formed, a vast stride in colonization would be effected. A company with a small capital at command could manage to build better houses at a cheaper rate, and if upon these a proportionate rental were charged, many would be induced to settle there, who are now prevented. Those mountain heights are destined to be the great "beings" of Anglo-Indian life, and the more *accessible* they become, in every sense of the word, the more Europeans are encouraged to settle thereon, the more firm and lasting will by our tenure of India. It would hardly be possible to overrate the success which a well-constituted association might fairly hope to realize. Houses on the Hills, at best are but sorry structures. With few exceptions they are nearly all small, ill-built, ill-ventilated, inconvenient, and their rental enormously dear. In nine cases out of ten, a six monthly sojourn on the Hills is scarcely ever accomplished without a heavy pecuniary sacrifice, of which house-rent forms no insignificant item. Well built and cheap houses is a want felt at present, not only in the Hills, but throughout the whole of our vast Empire.

POONA, PAST AND PRESENT.

(From the Deccan Herald, July 2.)

Little more than a century ago, the city of Poona was a small open town, totally undefended, and lying at the mercy of any band of plunderers, who might have considered themselves strong enough to ravage the place. Now how marked is the contrast, and how different is the appearance, it must present to what it did, when in 1750, Ballajee Bajeerao made it the seat of the Mahratta Empire! In the year of grace 1862, the City and Camp of Poona cover an area containing as many square miles as the old town did acres, and possess a population of as many thousands as the primeval cluster of huts did hundreds, when the seat of the Mahratta sovereignty was removed from Sattara. Now we have fine streets and roads branching off in every direction; a magnificent railway connects Poona with the rich provinces of the interior, and unites it with Bombay and the Sea Coast; the electric telegraph place it within speaking distance of all the chief cities of the empire, and bazaars, replete with merchandise of both the East and the West, are ready to supply all the wants of Europeans and Asiatics as soon as they become known. This is a change indeed from the days when raids and riots took place in the public streets, when sometimes as many as a hundred men fell in a single conflict, and when every house within the range of the disturbance was subjected to plunder, and the citizens to outrage. Under the Peishwas the place made some improvement, but the wars, foreign and intestine, in which they were engaged, prevented them from either embellishing the city, or promoting its prosperity. It however, gradually extended itself in size, the population increased, and under the administration of one or two of the Peishwas, it ultimately began to be regarded as a place of some importance. In those turbulent times the absence of fortifications rendered it a tempting bait for the various powers, who were at that time contending for the empire, which was so rapidly crumbling into pieces. But the Mahrattas were generally too much dreaded to render a descent upon their capital a feat of easy, or even ordinary, accomplishment. The city, it is true, was undefended by either a wall or a fortification, but from its situation, no enemy could surprise it. There was an outpost on every eminence, and a garrison in every hill-fort, so that the tocsin had only to be sounded to find Poona in a few hours surrounded by a wall of mounted spearmen, numerous as the hosts of Tamerlane, or the hordes of Genghis Khan. When we reflect that little more than half a century ago bands of men might have been observed concentrating on a bright moonlight night on the open plains around Poona, until they covered the land like the shadow of an immense cloud, we cannot but marvel how it was possible for a handful of Englishmen, in such a brief space of time, to scatter them to the winds, although their hosts were almost as numerous as the sands on the sea-shore. And no weak antagonists were those Mahratta horsemen: they were inured to fatigue, they courted danger, and they loved plunder. They swept over India like the simoom, and desolation arose beneath their horses' hoofs. They disdained a commissariate, and despised all baggage, except the blankets, which they carried upon their saddles—their only encumbrances being led-horses, with bags prepared for the reception of plunder. If they halted, during the night, they slept with their bridles in their hands, and if they stopped during the day, to refresh their horses, their shelter was a bush or a tree. Their spears were stuck in the ground at their horses' heads, and their swords were laid by their sides ready to be handled in a moment. Such were the redoubtable warriors with which England had to contend, when she first became a power in Hindustan. Poona being their capital, was generally regarded as the receptacle of their spoils, and was consequently looked upon with a covetous eye by all the neighbouring states. The idea was, however, erroneous, the chiefs generally depositing their spoils in the hill-forts which belonged to them, after paying to the reigning sovereign the amount to which they considered he was entitled. When, therefore, Nizam Ally, of Hyderabad, in 1763 with an overwhelming mass of men, approached Poona to plunder it, he found that nearly everything valuable had either been removed to the mountains or down into the Konkan: while to add to his disappointment and chagrin he learned that the Maharatta army were plundering and laying waste his richest cities, which had been left partially unprotected. The family of the Peishwa and the state papers had, long before the Nizam's army approached Poona, been removed to Poorundhur, and the only plunder, therefore, which could be procured was the city itself. A certain ransom was set upon all the houses, and those that were not redeemed, were destroyed, this being the last time that Poona was sacked, except by its own sovereigns. The Peishwas, however, frequently applied the screw to the city soucars, especially the last one, Bajeerao, the adoptive father of the notorious Dhundoo Punt, commonly called the Nana Saheb of Bhitoor. His method of extracting the income-tax, even as late as 1818, was primitive, but at the same time, effective. When he was in want of money, and the shroffs and bankers refused to accede to his demands, he was in the habit of sending an elephant or two down into the bazaar to be shod! The shoes were generally hastily extemporized of the fattest soucars that could be selected, and when they felt the pressure of the huge animals upon their stomachs—gentle at first, for the elephants were well-trained—the gold mohurs were soon forthcoming. Bajeerao would have made short work of the repudiators of time-bargains, who have lately acted such a dishonorable part in the commercial marts of the Presidency had they attempted any of their tricks with him. After all there is nothing like a sharp despotism for dealing with rogues and rascals: it simplifies matters, and brings disputes to an issue. But as we do not deal in time-bargains up here, we are much better pleased to be living under the firm, but benign, sway of the executive officers of the Adawlut, than under that of the Peishwas—prompt and effective as their measures may have been, in dealing with the community of rascaldom. Even old men, who sometimes sigh over the glory of a dynasty, whose pomp and pageantry is associated by their boyhood, must, we think, also bless their gods that they have had the good fortune to live in happier times than their fathers. Protected by the ægis of British law, and the might which ever attends justice, even the weakest and the wealthiest may now sleep in security, without either fearing for their lives, or probably what is dearer still, their heaps of hoarded lucre. Both in City and Camp we have a police force that, so far as our experience goes, appears to be both vigilant and trustworthy. The men seem to have been selected with care and judgment, and from their general appearance, we would pronounce them well-drilled, well-clothed, and well-equipped. It will thus be perceived that in the brief period of forty-four years, Poona has been converted from a city of rapine, anarchy, and assassination, into one of peace, prosperity and progress; the old Mahratta horsemen have turned their swords into plough-shares, and their spears into pruning-hooks—all of these mighty changes having been effected by only one influence,—the genius of British conquest. What Hyderabad in the Deccan is now, Poona was then; and can either the politician, the philosopher, or the philanthropist, for a moment, believe that the future of the capital of the Nizam will not yet be as brilliant as that of the City of the extinct Peishwas? Men who do so, must be as ignorant of the history of the past, as they are of the recorded proceedings of the present, or they would easily perceive that nothing less than the expulsion of the British from India, can save the Nizam's Dominions from the fate which awaits them—their absorption being only a question of time.

THE POST OFFICE.

(From the Delhi Gazette, June 26.)

We have an appeal to make to the Director General of Post Offices, in which we feel assured we have the sympathy of every Englishman in India,—without an exception. For once we believe we are all unanimous. Civilian, interloper, uncovenanted, covenanted, cavalry, artillery, engineers, infantry, local, staff corps, and royals, chaplains and missionaries, men and wo[illegible]—all have a common boon to ask.

The inconvenience and loss, and annoyance, [illegible] by the constant and increasing loss of unregist[illegible]ters in the Post Office is becoming absolutely [illegible]able. We do not publish the complaints that [illegible] our ears, we do not allude to our own losses, [illegible] because it is useless, and we are sick of hear[illegible] stereotyped excuses made by every official in the [illegible] department. It is never the fault of the Post [illegible], nothing ever is—the letters that are posted, at least sent from private houses and offices to go to the Post office, and never reach their destination, which are numberless, we are told are burked, not in the Post office, but by the servant or peon on the road, for the sake of the stamp of course in either case. That this is all nonsense any one with any brains, other than those of a Postmaster, can see in a moment. In the post office there is every facility for opening letters. We mean the officials are accustomed to handle letters, they have opportunities of handling them at leisure—what opportunity, what leisure has an orderly on the road? Why if he were to sit down on the road side and supply the want of a little hot water and steam by the use of his tongue, a bad substitute, but still one that can be used, would he not run great risk of detection, so great that it is absurd to suppose a man would be such a fool as to try it? They may indeed keep the letters till a convenient opportunity, but this would be attended with the utmost risk; one or other of their fellow servants are pretty sure to become cognizant of it.

All that is wanted is to get the stamp off and then burn or destroy the letters. Well, we will allow, to please the Post office, and we are anxious just now to get them in a good humour, we will allow that the tampering with letters *does* go on by orderlies and servants, and *not* in the Post office—we will allow it—but we say, "Do this much—obviate it—put it out of the power of either orderly, or servants, or *Post office* employé to tamper with these letters at all"—How? By the reintroduction of the old dak book. Let us return to our old ways—even as the dog to his vomit if you please, and the swine to the mire, let us return to our old fashions—our antiquated customs—our relics of barbarism if you will. Letter boxes are for countries in a more advanced stage of civilization—they have been weighed and found wanting—we have pushed too far ahead, we must cry back.

Be it observed there is no possible objection to be urged against the dak book, except that it is a barbarous invention, old fashioned, and readopting it would be a retrogression. After all, this is half fancy, imagination. It is suited to India, let us keep to it. There can be no objection made on the score of expence—there is a baboo always at every office, he might as well sign a receipt or stamp one in the book as not. There is not such a terrible run of peons and orderlies and letter posters, but what a Bengalee can meet all requirements without disturbing himself from the dignified leisure which is his national characteristic, and which it is the pride of the Post office and the dearest wish of Government to foster and indulge.

Rebuke as you will, reproach us with longing after the flesh pots of Egypt, cry out we are advocating retrogression, and not advance—we submit—we acknowledge the impeachment, we plead guilty to such debased desires, but give us is back our Dak Books.

Is there a single dissentient voice to this in all India?—if so let him speak. There is none we are convinced, wherefore O Paton be propitious!

OUR JAILS.

(From the Englishman, June 21.)

In a short time the jails of India promise to be the most luxurious dwelling-places that a man of limited means can find accommodation in. What with the Central Jail system and the Inspectors of Jails who for want of work, have to make some for themselves that their appointments may not be perfect sinecures, the condition of a convict bids fair to be to a starving man, at any rate, anything but despicable. The present desire of the promoters of the Central Jail system appears to be to accommodate each prisoner with a separate sleeping apartment. It is doubtless in some cases advisable to keep the convicts apart, but this may be effectually done without incurring the outlay contemplated by the advocates of a system of the perfection of which few are convinced. Of late several somewhat elaborate plans for Central Jails have been submitted to Government, the cost of each of which is estimated to average five lakhs of rupees. In these no arrangements are shewn for the contemplated dormitories; it is therefore to be presumed that these will involve a further expenditure. If we take the average cost of these to be the same as that for providing solitary cell accommodation, *viz.*, Rs. 106 per man, we shall have the original estimated cost of the Jails now proposed to be erected at Allahabad, Meerut, and Bareilly augmented by Rs. 781,200. There can be no necessity for incurring this excessive expenditure. The per centage of prisoners sentenced to solitary confinement averages ten per cent, of the number actually in jail. This percentage is ascertained by consulting the returns of all the large jails in India. If then it be considered that no one prisoner can be placed in solitary confinement more than three days in each month, it will be clear that to meet all requirements for rigorous punishment two and a half per cent, on the number of prisoners will suffice. It might have been supposed that the increased number of separate cells recommended for erection as dormitories were intended to serve the double purpose of affording seperate sleeping accommodation to ordinary prisoners as well as place for inflicting more severe punishment on those requiring a more rigorous *regime* than the generality. But it is quite evident that the cells now recommended to be constructed, being in excess of the two and half per cent. above alluded to, cannot be for purposes of solitary confinement. If the mean cost of providing the ordinary means of confinement for prisoners be contrasted with that of erecting solitary cells, it will be found that the difference is Rs. 93 per man, for while the former cost some Rs. 13 a man, the latter, as already shewn, averages Rs. 106 per man. It becomes then a question of expediency, but before the State is put to any expenditure of this nature, we would have the grounds on which this proposal for affording separate sleeping accommodation to prisoners [illegible]

ly sifted, and the inquiry made as to whether some less expensive measure may not be adopted. If the expenditure advocated here is to be incurred the largest item in the annual Budget will ere long be that which under the civil administration, treats of jails. The necessity that exists for jails and houses of correction is freely admitted, but we contend that it is not politic to render them luxurious abodes; on the contrary, the more repugnant they are, the less likely are they ever to be filled. There is no better sign of the well-doing of a community than empty prisons and places of correctional discipline.

COLONEL CRAWLEY'S REPLY.

(From the Deccan Herald, June 30.)

In looking over Colonel Crawley's rejoinder, we have been much struck with the singular inconsistencies and contradictions with which it abounds. His reflections upon the character of a number of his officers are also perfectly unpardonable, and will not, we think, be overlooked by the Commander-in-Chief. For instance, he deliberately made the following statements, upon oath, on the second day's proceedings, upon being cross-examined by the prisoner:—

Question.—Did you command the muster parade on the 1st May 1861?

Answer.—I considered myself commanding officer of that muster parade, in plain clothes, equally as if I had been in full uniform, of the regiment, and I venture to think that no officer or soldier of the regiment would have ventured to disobey an order given by me on that parade.

Now in the early part of his reply, delivered on the 7th instant, on the subject of the May muster, he distinctly says:—

"If then the seventy yards, which I am stated by (his own witnesses) to have pulled up at, from the reserve flank &c., or little short of three hundred yards, it is small matter of wonder, therefore, that most officers and troop serjeant majors should fail to observe me. Captain (now Major) Swindley would not have seen me, because, as mustering officer, he was so engrossed with the men's names being called over."

This is a most singular statement, when taken into consideration, with the fact of the prosecutor having himself admitted that he requested Major Swindley to go on with the muster. We should like to ask Colonel Crawley if he gave that order when "he pulled up" at three hundred yards from the flank of the column. Again, the witnesses for the prosecution are all admitted by the prosecutor to have been possessed of superior optics to the witnesses for the defence. None of the defence witnesses could see him; they were so engrossed with their duties. All the prosecution witnesses would, therefore, appear to have been negligent of their duty: as he says that they all saw the prosecutor—a statement which might lead to such an inference. How a man in Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's position could have the effrontery to come before the Court, and openly insult its members, by talking in such a style, we really cannot understand. The same remarks equally apply to the undress parade of the 30th April 1861. The prosecutor, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, has, in his opening statement, sworn that he was not on the undress parade of that date, winding up in his reply about it, that he had no recollection of such a parade. Does he imagine that he can convict the prisoner of stating an untruth, supported by his, the prosecutor's recollection only, against the positive evidence of half a dozen officers, and his own witness, Lieutenant Bennett, who all swear, they saw him on that parade? Lieutenant Colonel Crawley appears to have imagined—at least we are led to believe so from the tirade of abuse he has levelled at almost the entire body of officers under his command, present and absent—that he was going to carry everything connected with this trial, with the high hand of military despotism, and bully every one, as was his wont with the regiment entrusted to his command. The prosecutor also, when commencing his reply, states that it is a matter of extreme difficulty for him to know how to commence it. This is an acknowledgment which every one, who has read the evidence on both sides, can most readily understand. The prosecutor certainly must have found very great difficulty indeed in doing so; but he appears to have thought the readiest plan was to look at the Court as a body of simple good-natured persons, ready to accept all be said as truth in the face of facts, sworn evidence, and common sense. This is absolutely the whole scope of the prosecutor's reply. He has abused and villified every witness for the defence. Not one of the officers who gave evidence, according to his account, spoke one word of truth: they were individually and collectively actuated by private pique, or personal animosity towards him. The non-commissioned officers were conspirators against him and his authority—hence, worthy of death: while the prisoner himself, even while he was undergoing his trial, was engaged in plots and machinations of the most diabolical character, such as had converted his "heretofore happy home into a scene of mourning and woe!" His home, we regret to say, was not the only one changed into one of sorrow and lamentation, and we think be would have done well to have suppressed this allusion. He also forgot, in his fulminations (we use his own term) of abuse against the gentlemen under his command, to give the Court some idea of these plots. We wonder if they were in any way like to that of the 5th of November, in the year 1605! To read Lieutenant Colonel Crawley's reply, it must be a matter of marvel to every one how he has been so fortunate as to weather out even one year, in the Inniskilling Dragoons. He certainly cannot be desirous of venturing on another year with such a set of conspirators; for even supposing he had been fortunate enough "to send to the right about" that manufacturer of plots and machinations, that desolator of "once happy homes," the Paymaster, there would still remain in the regiment a large body of "indignant" spirits, such as Major Swindley, Surgeon Turnbull, captains and subalterns, all of whom have not, according to the prosecutor's statement, (totally unsupported, however), hesitated to come forward and commit perjury of the grossest and most palpable character. Lieutenant Colonel Crawley tells the world, that when he arrived to take command of the 6th Dragoons, he and his family were kept in a state bordering on starvation, on the morning of their arrival, owing to the malignant parsimony of an officer, now a Major in the regiment, he, the prosecutor, having been refused knives and forks. Hard lines, certainly, if true; but we venture to think that there is not one person who ever reads this tale of woe, will believe one word of it. As for ourselves, we confess to our entire and utter disbelief in the statement, from beginning to end. Even had it been true, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley ought to have been ashamed to make any such remarks, especially on such a serious occasion, as a General Court Martial, and the more particularly so, when he knew, as had been proved by the evidence, that the very prisoner undergoing trial, had placed his house and servants at his (the prosecutor's) disposal, when he was expected to join the regiment. The prisoner has proved, by every witness he brought forward, that all the officers desired to be on friendly terms with their new Commander, and Paymaster Smales, himself, seems to have been the foremost amongst them in exercising the duties of hospitality. We therefore, repeat our entire and unqualified disbelief in one word of this libel, on the officers of the 6th Dragoons, with regard to the malignant parsimony of Major Swindley. In a word, Lieutenant Colonel Crawley, in his rejoinder has done more to damage his position, humiliate himself, and disprove the charge against Paymaster Smales than all the witnesses for the defence could possibly have achieved. He has not adduced one single argument; but has on the contrary indulged in such a series of vague unsupported assertions regarding intrigues, plots, machinations, and malicious accusations, and directed such a volley of abuse and invective against the entire regiment of officers, that we at one time hesitated to put in type such an extraordinary document. The prosecutor's abuse of Major Swindley, for instance—a field officer under his command—as a question of discipline, we consider, demands of the authorities the most prompt notice. Surgeon Turnbull, Captain Weir, Lieutenant FitzSimon, (the "blind Adjutant!") Lieutenant Stevenson, Lieutenant Malone, and Quarter Master Wooden, are likewise accused, in a wholesale manner of having given false evidence. Now either Colonel Crawley's reply is true or false: if the first, the officers we have mentioned, are unfit to hold Her Majesty's commission, and if the last, the prosecutor himself should be cashiered.

IN MEMORIAN.

(From the Englishman, June 21.)

The regular Old Civilians are now fast dying away from India. Every year, and almost every month, one after another leaves this country for ever, whilst the vacant places are occupied by a different class, with whom they have no sympathies and to whom they are bound by no ties. We do not regret this state of things. Much as we admire many of the great men who are gone; much as we feel that the old love for India, its history and its people is wanting in too many of the new generation; still we think that a time had arrived when it was absolutely necessary that larger and more liberal ideas than those appertaining to the old dynasty of rulers should be introduced into our administration. But this is not the question we are about to discuss, nor shall to-day enter upon the attractive and extremely personal topic of whether the nominees of the old Directors or the lucky competition-wallahs are the best men. Our object at present is rather to ask if the race of men who have ruled British India for a whole century, who have established order and law in countries which have been apparently in confusion since the days of William the Conqueror, who in their time have been obeyed like princes and venerated like demi-gods; if these men, we ask, are to die out without an effort to perpetuate their memories as the great lord *sahibs* of the olden time?

It is easy to say that reputation is a bubble, and that men who have achieved great things are content that their works alone should live, and are careless as to their names. But such sentiments are far more often uttered than felt, and such expressions are in most cases those of disappointed men, who rail at fame in much the same way as the fox railed at the grapes. Indeed, the passion is inherent in the human breast, and is as much an instinct as love or hatred. It is to be found in every age and clime, amongst the wild chiefs of the Southern seas and in the greatest of European cities. In India it has raised many a welcome resting-place for the weary traveller, and reared many a column to Hindoo heroes who fell in the battles of Parasa Rama, or in wars of the Dekkan kings; but as far as Europeans in this country are concerned, men must be content with the consciousness of long and useful labour, rather than with any reputation which may accrue to them, for it has been said, and said truly, that India is the grave of fame. Of course, there is no rule without exceptions, and exceptions are perhaps the best illustrations of the truth of a general proposition. Fame is a capricious goddess. There are men of energy and genius who have slaved away in India for a whole generation; who have virtually ruled provinces as large as European kingdoms; whose names have been a household word to millions, and whose memories have been revered as that of a father; and yet when they returned home they have found that without the walls of the India House they have been less than many Roman Pro-consuls; that the general public knew less of, and felt far less interest in the country they had governed than in some barbarous monkey-inhabited tract of Central Africa. At the same time we have seen men come out for a few months like our recent financier, who have simply carried out with the powers of a dictator some of the ideas of the ablest and most experienced men in the country, and who then have gone home to be hailed by the mob as the saviours and regenerators of India. A truly great man does not care for the praises of a mob; the "Jones for ever," and "Smith for ever," which are roared out in tumultuous chorus at a borough election; he rather feels superior to the mob, as Wellington did when he proudly rode from the city to Apsley House amidst the wild denunciations of all the learned butchers and tailors, who were shouting for parliamentary reform. But every man desires and deserves to be appreciated by the more intelligent classes of his fellow-countrymen; and such an appreciation is his noblest pride and highest reward.

But such a work as would perpetuate the names and deeds of the leading men of the dynasty that is passing away, would be something more than a mere monument of the past,—something more than mere epitaphs to the memory of those who are gone. It would prove of vast practical utility to the living. At present, when a young civilian is ordered to his district, he knows little or nothing of the sphere of his labours or the character of his predecessors; but is left to pick up what he can from the records or from tradition. The toil and dissatisfaction which accompany these researches have been felt so grievously that, if we mistake not, more than one Commissioner or Collector has endeavoured to enlighten the world upon the history of his zillah. Thus, Mr. Dykes in the Madras Presidency wrote a very valuable but very diffuse history of his collectorate, which goes by the name of Salem; but Salem, out of the Madras Presidency, is as unknown and uncared for as the wilds of Kamschatka, and the name only recalls that of Melchizedek. Thus, a general and universal ignorance and indifference really pervades India, as much as it pervades Great Britain. South of the Kistna is a *terra incognita* to Bengal; north of the Godavery is a *terra incognita* to Madras. Bombay has recently become acquainted with North Canara; but of countries eastward of the Ghauts she knows as little as Madras knows of Oudh or the North West Provinces. Thus ignorance begets misunderstanding, and each Presidency rails at the other for its narrow and contracted views. Ask a Bengalee about Madras, or a Madrasee about Bengal! To this day there are many intelligent men in Bengal who cannot believe that the ryotwarree is a perpetual settlement; whilst there are many civilians in Madras who fully believe that Bengal refuses, from interested motives to understand, or to be made to understand the theory and practice of ryotwarree. The evil may be attributed to many causes; but the most prominent is the general absence of personal intercourse between the Presidencies, the secrecy with which each Presidency has hitherto coddled up its own records, combined with that general indifference which pervades all classes of Anglo-Indian society upon every topic which does not directly contribute to individual interest or amusement. Impart knowledge in an amusing shape and people will imbibe it as they imbibe beer, not because it makes them stronger, but because it is a pleasant beverage at the time; but to acquire knowledge for the sake of strengthening and enlarging the intellectual powers is very fine clap-trap, which we occasionally impart to our Hindoo "brother Arians," but which few men dream of practising in this country. Who cares about the Rajah of Bijianagur, or Vishnoo, or Valabhacharya? But once let a trial turn up like the Maharaj libel case, and people are eager to be informed.

It is under these circumstances that we bring forward the idea of compiling biographies of those men in both services, who have distinguished themselves in court employ in India. We do not mean a mere ephemeral gossiping publication which will merely become the table talk of the hour, but a substantial cyclopædic work, which shall not only tell us who the men were, but what they did, and the difficulties they each had to encounter. Such a work would not only be personally interesting to the Indian public, but of as much practical utility to every man in the service as the rules and regulations, or acts of the Legislative Council. The history of land settlements, for instance, the reform of old abuses, the introduction of important administrative measures, and the conduct of some peculiar judicial cases, would furnish a mass of experience which would prove of incalculable value to many a young Civilian in an hour of difficulty, and which, in the form we have suggested would be always ready at hand. At present we merely ventilate the subject. In England, we have thick books in which statesmen, generals, artists, novelists, and literati generally figure away as "Men of the Time;" and we are confident that such a work would prove of immense advantage in India. It cannot, however, be done by one man or one Presidency, but by contribution from all. In its first shape it might take the form of a periodical publication, and then, when the subject is exhausted and the work completed, the whole might be condensed and classified into a biographical cyclopædia of India, which should for ever take away the reproach that "India is the grave of fame."

THE NEW HIGH COURTS.

(From the Madras Times, June 26.)

As the time approaches for the long promised and eagerly looked for amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, the questions of the language and the Bar of the new High Court are naturally exciting considerable attention. As to the language, the reasons in favor of English over any of the vernacular languages, seem to us altogether overwhelming. We shall only notice one of them because we do not remember to have seen it mentioned by any of our contemporaries; viz., that to select any one Native language to the exclusion of the others, would be a manifest injustice to those excluded; while to expect the Judges to understand thoroughly more than one of the Native languages would be demanding too much even for Rupees five thousand a month. In many cases, indeed, this last would be an impossible condition.

The question respecting the Bar, while of almost, if not quite, equal importance, appears to us by no means equally easy of solution. In fact it is not one question, but two—one, whether the distinction of Barrister and Attorney shall be retained at all, and if so, whether in both the original and appellate Jurisdiction, or only in the former—the other, what shall be the status in the High Court of the present Vakeel of the Sudder.

As regards the former question we must say that our opinion is in favor of having but one class or grade of advocates in the appellate branch of the High Court; but as regards its original jurisdiction, we confess to a leaning towards the retention of the present professional division of labor. In this opinion we have been strengthened by the perusal of the minutes of three out of the four members of the Trevelyan Law Commission—lately referred to by us—the Advocate General, and Messrs. Morehead and Norton, who all concur on this point. With respect to the abolition of the distinction between Barrister and Attorney in the appellate Branch of the New Court, we confess too that some of the reasons of the opinion we have expressed are based less on the state of things as they are, than on what they might and ought to be, and will be, we trust, at no distant period. There is too much reason to fear that the practice is not quite obsolete in the Mofussil—though undoubtedly less prevalent than formerly—of stuffing pleadings with eulogies on the acumen, liberality, great fame and other valuable qualifications of the Judge, the transcendant merits of the Plaintiff, and the loyalty of his ancestors for many generations, the scoundrelism of the Defendant and general demerits of his forefathers—to say nothing of other irrelevancies and impertinences, more modern perhaps in date, but in truth hardly less foreign to the issue. Until such abuses are entirely extirpated there will still be much truth in the remark of a late able Sudder Judge, that more than half the work of a Sudder Judge was to discover what the issue really was, and what was the evidence bearing on it. While the Record comes up in such a state as we have hinted at, it cannot be denied that there is legitimate scope for the labors of an Attorney, in order to save the necessity of a Counsel's employing his more expensive time upon the labor of merely eliminating the wheat from the chaff. This work, however, clearly devolves on the Mofussil Courts themselves; at least their Judges ought to compel the pleaders to perform it. When this reform has been completely effected—a date we trust not very distant—there will not be, in our judgment, the shadow of a reason for the employment of the two grades of the profession in the Appellate business.

As regards the other question, we think the *Friend of India* very nearly hit the mark in a recent issue when he said that the question was whether the Vakeels should be "either disqualified from practising their profession altogether; or else be advanced to a dignity to which they are not entitled. We say *very nearly* because no one disputes that every Vakeel worth his salt might, as the ablest of them probably would do if obliged, go home and be called to the Bar there. This is a point which must be settled not on the ground of class interests, but on the ground of the public welfare. If the question regarded only the members of the Home Bar on the one hand and the present Sudder Vakeels on the other, we should be disposed rather to accord to the latter an elevation which every one must feel to be undue, rather than subject them to an apparent hardship which they have done nothing to deserve. But the question does *not* concern these two classes only.

If the present Vakeels were to be admitted to the position of Barristers, it could not fail to be urged, and plausibly, how unjust it would be not to admit all future native aspirants to the same dignity on their passing a similar examination; a result which in our estimation must tend seriously and permanently to lower the Bar in general estimation, and with the Bar the Court must descend too. It is the English Bar that has made the English Courts of Justice what they are, and we fancy there would scarcely be a second opinion as to the inferior position the Bar of the High Court would hold in the opinion of the public—even among the Natives themselves—were it to be composed wholly or in great part of indigenous advocates. The *Friend of India* truly says, "they are far inferior to barristers, especially morally." For the sake of the *elite* of the present Vakeels we should welcome heartily any sound and well considered scheme of examination by which the men of parts and attainments might be sifted from the rubbish, and be admitted to the privileges of the Bar; but as regards all future aspirants, we feel strongly inclined in the interest of the public, to concur in the recommendation of our Serampore contemporary and to adopt his reasons. "There is," he says, "very great objection to introducing any difference between India and the other colonies in respect of the mode of admission to the bar. Besides, it is a great thing to induce those natives who have the courage and the money to visit England. By so doing they will learn to shake off many superstitions which now chain them to the earth, and will imbibe from contact with English people much that it is impossible otherwise to convey to them. The bench and bar ought no doubt to be rendered accessible to the natives of the country who have the intellect, the ambition and the wealth to enable them to aspire to either position. The candidates for the Civil Service must proceed to London to pass the examination which qualifies them for admission, and the same process will be advantageously enforced in the case of those who aspire to be called to the bar." This certainly recommends itself as the best course considered with reference to the interests of India itself, deeply and intimately connected as they must be with the position, reputation, and success of the new High Courts. No less firmly do we believe that by this course an important and influential class of the native community will receive a degree of moral and intellectual elevation hardly otherwise to be hoped for, but from which when once attained, the fairest and most beneficial results may fairly be anticipated, not for themselves only but for their countrymen at large. Some of them will doubtless remember the sound remark of their staunch friend Mr. George Norton, when deprecating their being advanced to the Magisterial Bench before giving proof of their fitness for it. As to Hindu prejudices against a visit to England, recent events have clearly shown that when there is an adequate object and a resolute wish, caste obstacles, like other obstacles, melt away.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

(From the Daily News, May 26.)

The news by the steamer *America* has probably been looked for in this country with more interest than any intelligence expected since the settlement of the *Trent* difficulty. But although it is highly and obviously important, the crisis is still protracted. The great and inevitable battle between M'Clellan and Lee is still to be fought, and fought apparently for the defence of Richmond. For the statement transmitted by the last mail, that the Confederates had crossed the James River, information which led some military commentators to believe that they had resolved to abandon Virginia to the enemy, is not referred to in the intelligence just received. On the contrary, the Confederates are represented as continuing an orderly retreat on the peninsula between the York and James rivers, and on the right bank of the Chickahominy. M'Clellan is said to be within two and twenty miles of Richmond, and only about three miles from the enemy. At Bottom Bridge, a point about seven miles further on the road to Richmond, it was supposed the Confederates would make a stand, but we are not told what advantages this place offers for defence. It is clear, however, that they are falling back on the capital, and tolerably certain that the great battle will be fought there.

In prospect of this struggle the abandonment of Norfolk Navy Yard, and the destruction of the *Merrimac* are of great importance. By blowing up the *Merrimac* the Confederates resign the contest at sea. That vessel was virtually their fleet, her protection having formed the only guarantee of the efficiency of the few other vessels they could dispose of in the neighbourhood of the James River. Of late, indeed, the *Monitor*, with the iron-clad *Galena* and *Nangatuck*, had so far re-established the ascendancy of the Federals on the water, even in presence of the *Merrimac*, that they had begun to treat the James River as their own, and use it almost as freely as the York River. But, although it was evident from her inactivity that something had happened to impair seriously the utility of the *Merrimac*, the memory of the 8th of March, when she shattered Federal frigates with a single blow, surrounded her with a terror very profitable to her masters. Now that she has disappeared, the *Monitor* and her iron-clad consorts will be available for other duty—perhaps to assist in the reduction of the defences of Charleston and Savannah, or, as the telegram suggests, of Richmond itself.

The real reason for destroying the *Merrimac* was probably the inability of the Confederates to hold Norfolk. The abandonment of this arsenal is certainly the most important of the facts now announced. It was no doubt wise to give up its defence, but only just as, under special circumstances, it may be wise to cut off a right arm. Norfolk has been in some important respects a base of operations to the Confederates for the defence of Richmond, supplying them with ammunition and military stores. Its loss is irreparable. They will now be dependent on such supplies as they can obtain from the interior, while the Federal army may obtain all its wants either from Fortress Monroe or from Washington, by the numerous rivers on each side of it. We read nothing in the telegrams of either Banks or M'Dowell, although the war is shifting to a scene on which they must soon appear as co-operating with M'Clellan.

THE AUSTRIAN COURT AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, May 27.)

"Nothing like leather," is a maxim to which the Austrians and the Germans in general seem to be strongly and literally wedded. There is hardly an article they cannot manufacture out of leather, hardly a substance which they do not manage to join and blend with it. The stalls or shops of Klein, Enders, Breul and Rosenberg, all from Vienna, present a front which might suggest the idea of a great leathern Regent-street. Leathern cardcases, and leathern cardplates, picture and mirror frames, scentbottles and ladies' reticules, travelling-bags, portfolios, writing and dressing cases, all useful and many useless things, are made out of leather. We have china cunningly inlaid in leather, flat plates, convex and concave plates with wood and leathern borders so artfully sorted together that you cannot for the life of you say which is which. Some few of the leather wonders exhibited by these Viennese, however, belong to the very highest branch of ornamental art, and these deserve special consideration. Messrs. Breul and Rosenberg (1,395) have just laid out an Oxford quarto Bible edition of 1831, bound at their establishment, which will, perhaps, bear off the palm as one of the most beautiful and costly specimens of bookbinding in the whole Exhibition; the binding is in leather, overlaid with ornaments in garnet and malachite, the whole cased, as it were, in an armour of gilt bronze chased, a panoply which, however, by no means interferes with the wide opening and outspreading of the book; a variety of rich devices on the gilt bronze over the enamelled blue ground rivet the attention of the looker-on, and these, we are told, were done at the suggestion, if not actually under the direction, of Mr. Johnston, the English chaplain at Vienna. The two large designs on either cover represent on the side of the Old Testament the original Sin, on the side of the New the act of Redemption—the Alpha and Omega of the Divine contents of the book.

The same Breul and Rosenberg have also an album of Goethe's Heroines, lithographic copies of Kaulbach's Cartoons, done for the King of Bavaria; the album is done up in leather, ebony, and bronze; there is a border in iron-coloured bronze, a novelty to us, which contrasts most beautifully with the other ornaments in gilt bronze. There is another very huge album, by Rollinger (1,130,) dedicated to the city of London, the arms of whose worshipful corporation the collossal book bears on its cover, in which an attempt has been made even at leathern mosaic; and there are, besides, masterpieces in the bookbinding art by Habenicht (1,115,) and others of which, whatever opinion we may entertain as to the peculiar taste of the designs, and as to the profuse, heavy and sometimes incongruous style of ornament, it is impossible to undervalue the diligent, neat, and minute labour.

If the very first prize for bookbinding be not awarded to the Austrians they ought certainly to come in for it as mapmakers. The whole of their educational establishment deserves high praise, and they have made great steps in most branches of the typographic, lithographic, and photographic arts, but they are unrivalled especially in anything connected with geographical studies. There is a map of Bohemia and raised plans of Vienna and its environs at which a lover of such things could gaze for ever, and we must be quite ready to do full justice to the Austrian Government when they claim the merit of having, at a great expense and regardless of immense difficulties, been the first to present to the scientific world an accurate picture of the configuration of Italy, supplying that beautiful country with what it had long wanted, and surveying not only the Lombardo-Venetian possessions of the Empire, but also the territories of its allies of Parma, Modena, and Tuscany, no less than the States of the Church. The officers of the Sardinian Staff, it is well known, were no less active on their side, and are even now producing, in 96 sheets, a map of the late dominions of the House of Savoy on the main land, which we are sorry not to see in its place in the Italian department. The survey of the Peninsula is now complete, with the exception of Naples and Sicily, where the officers of the Italian army are already at work.

There is not much else, so far as we can make out, in which Austria has either attained or even attempted absolute excellence, unless it be the musical instruments. The Alpine districts of the Tyrol, Styria, &c., are not behindhand in those mountain works in horn, wood, &c., for which the Swiss Cantons and the Black Forest districts are justly renowned. A trophy of arms and other implements of war and the chace, chiefly from those provinces, stands at the entrance of the Austrian Court, a display of average workmanship, requiring, we should think, no very particular notice. The Meerschaum tobacco-pipes are articles of higher pretensions; some of them are objects of art, exhibiting uncommon skill in the carving. The love of the beautiful made the maker in many instances lose sight of the useful. There are pipes half a yard in length and several pounds in weight, so huge and massive that Gog and Magog could not hold them between their lips and teeth; we noticed an especially long and heavy one, bearing on its stem the Emperor and Empress, mounted, with a large courtly retinue; and another on the bowl of which a spirited group of horses is carved, the design of which was supplied by no mean artist. The Austrians have also a goodly display of furniture, some well-constructed Gothic clockcases; pretty papier-mache tables, a curious washhand stand, and a large bed, a very bed of Ware, intended seemingly, for the whole of a numerous family, and calculated to restore the reputation of Germany, whose "spare beds on the Rhine," having no room for the legs of any traveller at all particular about resting his head on the bloster, had given rise to a shrewd surmise that the famous Arminius, the progenitor of the German race, was no other than Procrustes, the models of whose treacherous couches were perpetuated among his posterity.

The Austrians, however, are among the most solid if they are not the most elegant workers in Europe. All men must work, but there is a heavy no less than a light work, and the former must be done even more necessarily than the latter. Besides the immense produce of the field and the mine, which contitutes one of the chief attractions to the Austrian Court and galleries, there are linen, cotton, and woollen fabrics in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, not only sufficient for home consumption, but intended also for competition with other countries. We could not perhaps, point out among the manifold tissues in wool, linen, or cotton, in the large assortment of Vienna shawls, &c., anything in which Austria may claim superiority to or even equality with the best specimens of the same kind put forth in England or France. The German mind resigns itself to plodding far more patiently than its Anglo-Saxon kindred. The German is your true European ox. The Austrians come in second-best in most things. They put their faith in price, and strive rather to undersell than to excel their neighbours. But cheapness may arise from a variety of causes, some of which prove the very reverse of prosperity on the part of the country which attains it. Cheapness may rise from very great and exclusive abundance of the material or of the means to work it out, as we see in our English iron works; or it may be the result of great improvement in machinary in lightening the work of man, as in our Manchester looms; but we mistrust and hate low prices when they are grounded on low wages, and depend upon the willingness of an ignorant and helpless population to resign themselves to such wretched lives as their employers may dole out to them. We hate a cheapness of that nature, and we mistrust it as not fit to stand the test of spreading civilization and the prevalence of the ideas of free trade. The Austrians boast, indeed, that "a particularly rapid progress manifested itself since 1830, when through a judicious reorganization of the frontier guardship, the prohibitory system accepted since 1784 was fully brought to bear; and that since the settlement of the protective tariff system of 1852, the sale of factory production, as well as organization of labour, has extended largely." We wish them joy of their system. We do not believe England has any reason to repent having followed a totally opposite line of industrial and commercial policy, and we are quite willing to wait and see which of the two systems answers the better in the long run.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

(From the Daily News, May 26.)

The caprice of investors with regard to new investments is proverbial. Let them be invited to embark in a project at one moment and they will flatly refuse; let them be offered the same concern at another moment, when they are in the humour for it, and they will run over one another's heads and shoulders to take part in it. In such cases the rush depends not on the merits of the project, but on the auspiciousness of the period at which it is introduced. It is probable that a twelvemonth ago no one would have entertained proposals for forming a new bank, whereas now new banking prospectuses are being circulated every day. There have been established, or as good as established, within the last few weeks, banks for the Metropolis, Liverpool, Manchester, the manufacturing districts, Ireland, Brazil, British Columbia, India, and Japan, while fresh projects for London, Ireland, Scotland, India, and other parts are in course of preparation, and will certainly be brought forward if the public hold out sufficient encouragement. An impression seems to have been produced amongst sanguine projectors that there is a large field for new banks specially devoted to the interests of particular brauches of trade, and that, for example, the cotton, the produce, the hide, the wool, the railway, and other large interests ought each to have its own bank, conducted by members of those trades or interests. Now, there appears no great reason to apprehend that schemes of this sort will be carried to any dangerous excess, for a wholesome check has been given to speculative tendencies by recent indications in the money market. It may seem singular that new banks can only be started when money is "a drug"—that is, when the existing banks cannot find employment for their means; and that, on the other hand, discouragement to bank promoters should arise from the circumstance of money acquiring a better value, and the banking interest becoming more active and remunerative; yet the fact is so. At the root, however, of the present mania for new banks is the great success of the old establishments, and we were not wrong some months ago in anticipating increased banking competition as the inevitable consequence of the rapid rise which was taking place in their shares. This new competition having now set in, it becomes important to consider its probable operation on the public interests. It may be said, with almost literal accuracy, that three new joint-stock banks have commenced business in the City of London, and more are projected. Clearly they can do no business of importance, nor obtain profits sufficient to pay them, unless they can attract deposits from the public. We need scarcely remark that the success of the old banks consists in their handling such enormous amounts of deposit. The London and Westminster Bank, for example, would count for very little in the world of finance did its means consist only of its million of paid-up capital, without the additional fifteen milions, or thereabouts, which the public have placed at its disposal. How, then, are the new banks to get deposits, is a very interesting question. No doubt there will be great activity and vigilance on the part of the management; much may be done by conciliation and tact; every diplomatic pressure will be brought to bear by the directors, managers, and their connexions; one customer will be secured here, and another there; a person who is precluded by existing engagements from himself opening an account with a new bank, will be induced to influence his friend whom the proposal may suit better; in fine, there will be a good deal of what is vulgarly termed "touting" for new accounts; and no doubt the new banks, if cleverly managed, will obtain a respectable amount of custom. It is a process, however, which needs close watching, for, unless judgment be exercised, the "touting" system might prove very pernicious.

The money which the new banks will endeavour to attract into their tills may be divided into three classes—1, that lodged in the existing joint-stock banks; 2, that lodged in the private banks; and 3, what may be termed loose or unfixed money, partly held in the provinces, and which has not yet been drawn into a focus by the tempting agency of the metropolitan joint-stock banks. With regard to money in the first class—that held by the old metropolitan institutions—it would seem to be only susceptible of attraction towards the new banks by the exercise of strong personal influence, or under the inducement of a larger rate of allowance; for it is hardly to be imagined that without some exceptional pressure money will flow from an old established bank to a new one, or from a bank which pledges the unlimited responsibility of its partners to one formed on the principle of limited liability. As regards money in the second class—that held by private bankers—there seems to be a belief in some quarters that the new joint-stock concerns may ultimately succeed in displacing a portion of it. Private bankers not issuing their own notes are peculiarly exempt from legislative control, and publish no accounts, so that the amount of money lodged with them can only be conjectured, but some firms could be named each of which must hold on an average several millions, while the aggregate is probably much larger than is generally believed. Now, private bankers, as a rule, do not pay for money a rate equal to that paid by the joint-stock banks. With the latter there is a fixed scale for deposits, while the former do not profess to allow interest, unless by special agreement. Thus a private banking firm, holding several millions of money, is probably in a much better position, as regards the making of profit, than is a joint-stock concern holding a like amount, because the former gets its trading capital much more cheaply. What portion of the money lodged with private bankers may be diverted from them by the increased competition for deposits on the part of joint-stock banks will perhaps never transpire: all that is known, and is apparent on the surface of things, is that, as the joint-stock banks increase in number and enter into more active competition for money, their competition does tend, unless counteracted by other circumstances, to draw money away from those depositaries where it obtains less interest or no interest at all. A suspicion, indeed, is entertained in some quarters that the new joint-stock banks have, in secret, rather decided designs upon the private bankers' money. There then comes the question whether the customers of the private banks—whom some people call old-fashioned, but who are probably, as a body, of a better class (in a banking sense) than the customers of the joint-stock banks—will be easily tempted to quit establishments to whose hands they have hitherto been content to entrust their money. Will they quit the shelter of the unlimited responsibility of the partners, and betake themselves to a bank possessing an avowedly "limited" partnership—a partnership which probably pays up a quarter of a million of capital, and holds itself responsible only to the extent of three-quarters of a million in addition, or in some similar ratio? Many people will consider this an ample margin to cover any loss that can reasonably be apprehended; others will demur, either because they absolutely prefer to hold the bankers to whom they lend money liable to their last shilling, or (and this may be the more general feeling) because the "limited" principle, as applied to banking, is still new, and they will wait to see how it works. In fact, the points raised open the whole question of joint-stock as against private banks. This is, of course, a free country, and every man is at liberty to do what he likes with his own money. Assuming that the private banker is a man of business, lives within his means, and is known to possess wealth (and many private bankers have notoriously amassed large fortunes because the public have trust in them, and will lodge money with them *without requiring interest*), many persons may prefer his security to that of a joint-stock bank, which, instead of throwing a portion of the profits back into the business every year (as is done by many thriving private bankers), divides them almost all, to satisfy a clamorous proprietary, rendered the more self-confident by the very pride of unquestionable solvency. To many other minds there will be greater security and a superior attraction in the more varied responsibility of a joint-stock banking partnership, and in the publicity given to its accounts, transactions, investments, and general position. There will be a charm, too, in the very magnitude of the figures in which a joint-stock bank revels, without challenge or counter-statement from the ever-silent private banker, who never invites the public to a financial confidence, nor advertises a carefully prepared balance-sheet. We are quite aware that we are now dealing with a class of questions which, though the interests of the public demand that they should not be entirely tabooed, it is next to impossible to discuss without exciting the disapprobation of both the joint-stock banker and his rival, so strong is their feeling of antagonism.

To quit this very delicate ground, however, there remains a third class of money, for which new joint-stock banks may likewise bid—namely, money lodged at present in no bank at all, but in a sense hoarded, particularly in the provinces. It is believed that the bulk of the huge sum of fifty millions, to which the balances in the London joint-stock banks are now approaching, consists of money previously beyond the ken of the banking interest, but now centralized and fixed in the metropolis. If the new banks merely take money from the old ones, whether joint-stock or private they will add nothing whatever to, but indeed weaken, the money-resources and money power of the Metropolis; but we do not think that this will be the result, for they will, so to speak, create new accounts, and, seemingly, even create new deposits. The point in which the public are chiefly concerned is, that there should be no excess of competition either in obtaining money or in subsequently employing it. If the new establishments bid too high for deposits, there will be danger of mischief, for the higher they pay for them the more anxious will they be to employ them. Money the use of which is bought at an onerous rate must be put out quickly at a still better interest, or it is like the unsold horse in the stable, which in a short time "eats its head off." In all friendliness we would warn the directors and managers of the new banks that the public will watch them closely, in the hope that they will be content to walk before they try to run.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

(From the Times, May 24.)

The returns of yesterday show no signs of ebb in the gradual advance of the tide of success. During the day 12,120 paid for admission at the doors, and 5,985 were admitted by season tickets—the whole number of visitors being 18,105. The sale of season tickets still goes on very fairly, but the demand for the packets of day tickets has exceeded all anticipation. The whole stock in hand of half-crown tickets was sold out yesterday, and many applicants had to be put off until to-day, when the printers will have furnished a fresh supply. The Bank of England have taken a second lot of 1,000 shilling tickets, 400 half-crown, and 200 five shilling tickets, making a total altogether of 3,200 tickets," or 300*l.* worth. Other orders have also been received from large employers of labour in the country. The idea was a very happy one, and seems likely to be a source of considerable profit to the Commissioners.

We are glad to see that the executive are now doing all in their power to increase the space available for the circulation of visitors from one department to another, particularly in the foreign half of the nave. The Swiss department has been almost entirely rearranged, and with great advantage both to the exhibitors and the public. The admirable show of watches has been brought to the front, the unsightly stoves have been banished to the back regions, and a very fine cabinet of carved wood, ornamented with beautifully painted panels, representing some of the most famous Alpine views has been placed in the nave. The additional space thus acquired will be found very useful: The Zollverein department has also benefited considerably by a similar rearrangement. Their portion of the dais has been very much cleared, and most of the articles now left there are such as in every way deserve that conspicuous position. Further changes are in progress for the improvement of the department, which from the variety of its display and the novelty and excellence of many of the articles, is beginning to attract considerable attention. For cheapness of production the Zollverein exhibitors stand almost unequalled, unless it be by their opposite neighbours and rivals, the Austrians. For instance, in the Wurtemberg Court there are some pretty little inlaid tables, priced at 9s. 8d., of which the exhibitor has up to the present time sold 12 dozen. Here, too, are shown some flexible table-mats of wood—apparently of excellent workmanship and quite an ornament to the table—which are sold at 8s. the dozen. But the marvels of cheapness are certainly the oil-coloured prints from Munich. They are admirable specimens of the art, and for ornamental effect hardly inferior to oil paintings, yet the price for a good-sized print is only 18s. The Bavarian Court is full of beautiful objects of art manufactures. Steigerwald's show of cut crystal and coloured glass is very fine, and there is among it a service of gilded glass not inferior to any of the Bohemain manufactures on the other side. Of the paintings on porcelain it is impossible to speak too highly. Some of the best photographs in the Exhibition are to be found here. The full-length portraits have been very warmly praised by the best judges; but the specimens of the art which will probably attract most attention are the photographs from Kaulbach's famous *Beauties of Goethe*. After inspecting these charming drawings, which are reproduced here with admirable effect and at a very low cost, the visitor should cross over to Rosenberg's great case on the Austrian side, to look at the magnificent portfolio which has been made especially for this series. The display of the great features of the Austrian Court, and certainly there is nothing in leather work to beat them in the building. Their escritoires, dressing-cases, and other *article de luxe* are all superbly got up, and are full of those ingenious contrivances for performing the most ordinary functions which seem to afford such delight to foreign purchasers. The master-piece of the show, however, is the binding of an English Bible, on which Messrs. Rosenberg have lavished all the skill of their *atelier*. It is difficult to say which is to be admired most in this wonderful work of art, for it is no less—the exquisite beauty of the ornamentation or the finish and solidity of the workmanship. Cardinal Wiseman's breviary exhibited in the Roman Court is completely eclipsed by it. Close by, in a case all to itself, is the great album which Mr. Rollinger has just presented to the Corporation of London. The western dais has been further cleared by the complete removal of the throne, and the Belgian pulpit, no longer hidden from view, is now one of the chief ornaments of this part of the building. While on the point of cheap production, we ought to have directed attention to the clocks in the Austrian department. Here are eight-day clocks, in very handsome cases of dark wood, for 1*l.* 8s., clocks which will go for a month at 4*l.* and 5*l.*, and three months and even twelve months' clocks at proportionally low rates. In the same court are some extraordinary specimens of furniture—sets of chairs and tables—with joints so flexible that they all pack up easily in a common sized wardrobe. For gentlemen who rent unfurnished lodgings nothing could be more handy than this contrivance which will enable them to move a whole first floor with the assistance of a common hand-cart. To godfathers who are racking their brains for a suitable christening gift we recommended a very ingenious piece of furniture here which is called a "growing child's bedstead." To casual passers-by it appears nothing more than an ordinary crib, but the mechanism is so arranged that the sides will pull out to any length; in fact, it will grow with the child's growth, and he will never be cramped in it, even should he attain to the proportions of a Life Guardsman. Another ingenious piece of furniture here is a round table, which, when the top is removed, resolves itself into a dumb-waiter of five or six tiers. In the Canadian Court there is a piece of mechanical furniture of much greater practical value, in the shape of an invalid bedstead. By a very clever arrangement of wheels and levers almost the weakest invalid can raise himself to any posture, and so simple is the machinery that it can be fitted to a common bedstead at the cost of a few pounds.

The Colonial Courts are more crowded each day, and there is nothing in the whole Exhibition which produces a more profound impression on foreign visitors than the display of natural wealth of every kind which they see here. The blank in the Victoria Court is rapidly being filled up, and it promises to be one of the best in the colonial department. The wool already shown here represents about 2,000,000 sheep, and the display of gold in all the stages of "winning" will be something wonderful. The whole value of the gold shown here will be over 300,000*l.*, and there is one bottle in which alone 8,000oz. will be exhibited. We are sorry to hear that there is a chance of the quartz-crushing machine being condemned to idleness during its stay in the Exhibition. It arrived too late to find a place in the machinery department proper, and had to be consigned to the Eastern Annex. The Commissioners, naturally enough, objected to separate steam power being furnished to it here, and the exhibitors have accordingly provided hydraulic power for it; but now an objection is raised to its working on account of the dreadful noise which it is supposed it will make. Considering the great cost the Victoria Commission has been at in bringing over the machine and the food for it—some 80 tons of quartz, we understand, have been provided for its consumption—and the great interest which a gold-crushing machine is sure to excite, it is to be hoped that nothing but absolutely insurmountable objections will be allowed to stand in the way of its being set to work. We spoke the other day of the rich treat awaiting geologists in this department, but there is, perhaps, even more matter for agricultural visitors. In Victoria they may see wheat weighing 68½lb. per bushel, barley 58½lb., and oats 49½lb.; and in New South Wales and South Australia there are specimens as good, within a very few ounces. In New South Wales, too, are to be found some magnificent specimens of maize—the finest shown, indeed, from any part of the world. The wheat of Prince Edward's Island, too, is remarkably fine.

Trials are now being made at Woolwich of the relative qualities of the various specimens of coal exhibited here from the Colonies, and we understand that some very interesting results, likely to be attended with great practical benefit, have already, been arrived at.

A French Notion of a London Blockade.—M. Kaliet writes to a Parisian journal: "I went in one of the most execrable of cabriolets to meet Estofel and family at the Chemin de Fer, and was four eternal hours travelling from Charen Cros. The English are great grumblers. One of their fond complaints is the stoppage of their streets. They are evidently proud of this traffic. It is magnifique and impresses the foreigner! It has grown by its very solidarity into an institution. If it were got rid of to-morrow, they would miss it very much, and more they would grumble. From Temple Barrier,—that eye of the needle the London camels have to go through, and in the narrowest and most important of streets, the principal citizens who should remedy the evil are the greatest culprits. At Banking-houses, unlading gold,—at naughty *Punch*,—again, where four streets meet up-hill Ludgate, at the chandise (lucky) man to be born with the name of the Imperial cheaten!) —then at Collards, and all down Sheapside and even at the seat of the Mayor, stop—stop everywhere! and this in a nation where Time is Money." Here is some truth at last.—*Globe, June 5.*

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JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

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Calf Skin Shoes, with Elastic and Laces.
Patent Leather do.

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Army Tailors by Appointment,
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The Bombay Gazette
EXTRAORDINARY.

Bombay :—July 4, 1862.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co's. steamer *Salsette*, Captain G. C. Burne, arrived in our harbour this morning. She left Hongkong on the 11th June, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st and Galle 29th June.

PASSENGERS.

Mr. T. Marval; Mr. S. E. Ellis; Mr. Mullaly; Mr. Pringle; Mr. K. O'Burn; Mr. Goward, Pilot; Mr. Merwanjee Cowasjee, and servant; Mr. C. B. Wadia, and two servants; one rank and file 77th Regt.; two women; and one child.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(*From the Overland China Mail, June* 11.)

THE London Mail of April 26th arrived here on the 4th instant.

The Rebels are withdrawing their forces from above Nanking, and are proceeding to re-occupy the country above Shanghae, from which they had been driven by the Allied troops. For the last few months we have regularly recorded the capture of towns, villages, and stockaded positions by our own and the French forces, assisted by the force of "disciplined" Chinese under the American, Ward. The Admiral's plans have hitherto been to clear the country of Rebels for a distance of about twenty-five miles from Shanghae. In various expeditions, in none of which the forces numbered more than 1,500, many places were captured, without a single casualty, by the mere superiority of Western artillery. Large quantities of Taiping plunder were recovered at several of the places captured, and divided among our soldiers and sailors under the name of loot; by some unaccountable neglect, none of this easily-won treasure, possibly amounting in all to half-a-milion of dolrs. was applied to the relief of the famishing losers who are refugees in Shanghae. This career of plunder has been pretty suddenly checked by the arrival of one of the leading Taiping generals, the Chung Wang. This did not take place, however, until the French Admiral's life had paid the penalty for this series of loot-hunting excursions. That species of bravery which leads a man, sword in hand, to assault a Rebel post that has been thoroughly shelled for a couple of hours, and in which a few frightened soldiers are usually found, is not worthy of a really great officer, and we have already recorded our regret that the troops should achieve such easy triumphs and take large spoil for their trouble. In the case of Nan Jao, however, where Admiral Protet fell on the 17th ultimo, there was more courage wanted than the attacking force imagined; for, instead of, as usual, finding the walls deserted and the garrison in a panic of terror, they were suddenly faced by an ambuscade which had lain under cover during the two-hours' bombardment. It was then that a volley carried the fatal messenger to the French Admiral, whose death was the signal for a most indiscriminate carnage on the part of our Allies at the taking of Cholin on the 21st ultimo. With the capture of Cholin, is likely to close, for the present, our account of artillery-practice upon towns and villages of the loot-yielding description. The noise of our doings has reached Nanking, and has resulted in the despatch of "The Fighting King," (Chung Wang) to the Shanghae province. This Rebel chief is reported to have taken a very practical view of existing affairs. His first step was to give foundation for a rumour that an immense force was meanacing Shanghae; this rumour, as was intended, caused the withdrawal of our expeditionary forces from the captured towns, which we had indulged the hope of garrisoning with handfuls of men and guns. Very soon after the capture of Cholin, word was brought to the English Admiral that the town of Kah-ding, held by Major Taylor and a party of the 5th B. N. L. I., was seriously threatened. A return to Shanghae was at once ordered; and on the Queen's Birthday our troops started with guns and reinforcements for Kah-ding. An Armstrong gun with ammunition had previously been sent on in charge of seventeen sailors and six Sihks. On the way, however, there is reason to suppose that the "Jacks" went on shore to loot, for the half-dozen boat-loads of ammunition and provisions was taken and the Sihks killed, while the "Jacks" returned to Shanghae without a scratch, reporting themselves to have fought desperately. The only Shanghae newspaper—which seems by the way to be hopelessly sold to the military interest—is quite silent upon this remarkable little circumstance, as well as upon a good many more points on which it becomes a journal to speak out. The relief party which proceeded to Kah-ding to relieve Major Taylor found the country in a changed state, consequent, it is said, upon the superior tactics of the Chung Wang. It was found that a large number of Taipings were kept continually employed in making mock attacks, with banners, on various parts of our encampment successively. This mode of procedure was eventually found to be so perfectly easy to the enemy—whose numbers are large—and so painfully harasss ing to ourselves, that the place was decided to be too hot for us, and an order was given to withdraw the garrison from Kah-ding and make a general return to Shanghae, and there remain at bay. Of course the various posts were re-occupied by the Rebels as soon as we vacated them, so that, on the whole, Chung Wang's tactics shew him to be a man of some judgment. He has, in effect, driven us back to Shanghae; and beyond the loot, and a little experience in the field, we have gained nothing at all by our country excursions. The sudden accession of force to the Taiping ranks has drained the army at Nanking, and the Imperialists gun-boats (small craft carrying a bow gun) are engaged in another desultory attack upon the forts on the river-bank fronting the city.

Shanghae appears to be sufficiently defended for the present; if it be not surprised, there is not much to fear with the existing force to defend it. There will be a good deal of trouble yet, and we are now certain to find in the Rebels a much more formidable foe than we did in the army that San-ko-lin-sin led; but as we insisted upon a footing in China, we must accept the consequences of our request having been granted.

From Peking, there is no important news. At Tientsin, the building of merchants' godowns is being proceeded with, trade is promising, hot weather appears to prevail, the thermometer being reported at 93° in the shade.

No further disturbances have been reported at Newchwang, and the place may yet become a prosperous port.

From Chefoo, there is no intelligence.

Hankow promises great things in the way of trade, being the entrepôt of Chinese produce on the fertile banks of the Yang-tsze and Han. To illustrate the traffic at present doing on the YANG-TSZE River, the following vessels may be named as among her steam fleet:—*Surprise, Willamette, Pembroke, Scotland, City of Nantes, Yang-tse, Governor General, Fire Dart, Shangtung, London, Antelope, Niemen, Chusan, Feiseen, Rajah, Poyang, Hellespont, Jinkee, St. Theodosius, Cosmopolite, Cortez*, and *Kiang-tse*.

In Japan, matters are going on smoothly. It is reported that a steamer owned by Japanese has arrived at Shanghae, having been worked by a native crew. It is said to be only one of a prospective fleet about to be organised for foreign trade. The Japanese evidently do not possess that timidity of innovation which marks their Chinese neighbours. It has been remarked that the article on Japan in *Blackwood's Magazine*, by Mr. Laurence Oliphant, is the most valuable of all the recent contributions to our knowledge of that country. There is certainly nothing at all in our acquaintance with Japan that should prompt us to carry war into the land; and if England's footing in the country is to be permanent, it must be an obscure and subordinate one at the best, because it is only too evident that a Japanese noble of the first rank cannot contemplate anything like personal intercourse with foreigners. The effect of the present Japanese Embassy to Europe will most likely be a policy that will never yield an inch to Foreign encroachment, coupled with an immediate attention to external and internal defences. At the same time, the more we know of Japan the less likely are we to make war upon her; and, upon the whole, the position of that country is being most intelligently maintained.

From the ports on the coast south of Shanghæ, there is little news. Ningpo is still as when we last wrote.

The Rebels are said to be mustering in the district, probably with a view to trying the chances of a recapture. A few more fire-arms have been seized on board ship. It is only too evident that more forces will be wanted to establish Imperial sway in the districts about Ningpo and Shanghae.

From Canton, we hear accounts of a supposed Hongkong jail-bird having committed some extraordinary night robberies at Honam, his favourite exploit being to remove revolvers from beneath the heads of "taipans" and "ch'a-szes" which he has done two or three times running. He has robbed one hong or the other for seven or eight successive nights, and although all sorts of Chinese "Buckets" have been after him, he is still uncaught. An Imperial Commissioner is expected at Canton immediately, via Hongkong, from Shanghae. It is only known that he is coming by steamer from Shanghae, the authorities being in utter ignorance as to the date of his departure. His business is to superintend the collection of the Chow-liwar-tax. The last Imperial Commissioner who passed through Hongkong was Yeh. Tempora mutantur!

In Hongkong, there is nothing doing to call for attention. The heat is still comparatively moderate. The Governor is said to be going home, as soon as Mr. Mercer the Colonial Secretary shall have come out to relieve him. Sir H. Robinson will be better for a run home as he is reported to be beginning to look jaded. The work here is light enough, but Sir Hercules had a long spell of it in the West Indies. Among the military movements, we hear that Wardley House is to be given up on the 31st of July. All leave has been stopped in Hongkong, and several officers who have proceeded to Shanghae and the North have been put on duty there. Colonel Moody of the Royal Engineers has returned to Hongkong from Shanghae. Dep.-Com.-Gen. Horne has gone to Japan, invalided. Dep.-Adj-Gen. Mansergh has been invalided from sunstroke.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY.

THE London mails of 26th April arrived here on the 4th instant in the P. & O. Steamer *Jeddo*.

In Imports there is quite a stagnation both in the North and South, and we have therefore but little to report. In Exports, we have to note the opening of the market for Black Teas, both at Fuhchau and Hankow. At the former port the Teas are superier to those of last season, but in Hankow the leaf is reported rather inferior, caused by the severe weather during the past winter, and perhaps by haste in the preparation. The market in Canton is not expected to open for three weeks, and the Greens are not looked for at Kiu-kiang before the beginning of July. The new crop of Silk, of which musters have been received at Shanghae, is reported favourably of as to colour, but not as to size.

TIENTSIN, *May* 16.—Trade good, but an extensive fire that destroyed a number of native warehouses, had obstructed transactions. New hongs, however, were being rapidly erected, and the buildings are also progressing on the Foreign concession. The sales comprise 5,600 pieces Grey, and 33,000 White Shirtings, 50,000 T-Cloths, 18,000 Chintzes, 18,000 Brocades, 6,000 Spotted Shirtings, 4,000 American Drills, and 5,500 Sheetings.

NEWCHWANG, *May* 12.—Trade improved fair; sales of Cottons—say 22,000 pieces Grey and 4,000 White Shirtings, 10,000 T. Cloths, 10,000 American Drills, and 1,500 Sheetings, with other articles in proportion.

HANKOW, *May* 22.—Imports dull. About 3 chops of new Tea had arrived, of which one-third were contract. The market opened at 8 to 10 taels advance on last year's prices—say 28 to 30 taels, while one chop fetched 36 taels.

SHANGHAE, *June* 3.—The troubles connected with the Rebels seriously hamper, almost stop trade, and sales shew a reduction in prices. 2,000 pieces White and 15,000 Grey Longcloths are reported with 3,500 T. Cloths, 2,000 American Drills, and 800 Sheetings. 1,500 Spotted Shirtings 1,000 Brocades, and 2,000 Chintzes. Of Tea, no settlements of Black had been made. 5,000 chests had arrived from Hankow for shipment in the *Ziba* and *Glenaros*, and the *Jinkee* and *Berwick Walls* were expected with Teas for the *Falcon*. In Greens what little business had been done in old was at a decline, and the new were not expected before next month; 3,100 half chests had been shipped, partly on native account and 20,000 half-chests Moyune, Fychow, Taiping, and 6,000 Shanghae-packed were in stock. 1,000 half-chests Japan had also been shipped, leaving 4,500 in the market. The new Silk had not arrived, but musters were reported of good colour. The season, it has been decided, is to commence in future on the 1st June instead of July, and 1,830 bales per *Pekin* will be reported in Season 1862-63. The remaining stock is about 500 bales. Rice in fair demand. Exchange on London,—Bank, 6 months' sight 6/1¼ to 6/1½, Credits, 6/2. Freights £7 to £7.7. Vessels loading—*Falcon, Glenaros, Highflyer, Moneto, Summer Cloud*, and *Ziba*.

FUHCHAU, *May* 30.—Transactions in import small.—say 1,000 pieces White Shirting, 6,000 T-Cloths, 500 each Brocades, Damask, and American Drills. 2,000 piculs Rice have also been disposed of. The new season for Teas opened on the 21st at 29 to 33 for second-class, at 37 to 38 for very superior, and closing prices were firm. Only a small portion had arrived, all of which was taken, but a large quantity had been checked in transitu by a rise in the river, and was hourly expected. The transactions reported are,—35,778 chests Congou, 334 chests Pekoe, and 2,100 boxes Scented; 400 chests inferior old had found buyers. The *Fiery Cross*, (927,700 lbs.). *Robin Hood*, (1,078,900 lbs.), *Min* (855,100 lbs.), and *Flying Spur* have sailed for London; and on the berth are the *Harvest Home, Naomi*, and *Whinfell*.

AMOY, *June* 3.—The only transactions reported in Imports are 4,000 bales Native and a few of Bombay Cotton. Also a few hundred pieces of Shirtings and T-Cloths. But a small quantity of new Tea had arrived, all of which had been taken—say 500 half-chests Orange Pekoes, and two small parcels of Congou. 500 half-chests contract Oilongs had arrived. Opening prices are $5 *a* $6 in advance of last season. The fortnight's sales are 3,900 half-chests Orange Pekoe and 300 Congou. The *Collingwood* was loading for London.

CANTON.—No demand for Imports—only 1,000 pieces Grey Shirting disposed of; also 20,000 piculs Rice, leaving 256,000 in stock, and 2,000 piculs Sugar. Of Black Teas, the settlements are,—500 half-chests Tayshan Congou, 8,000 boxes Scented Orange Pekoe, 7,000 Scented Caper; also 1,500 boxes and 200 half-chests Canton-made Gunpowder, and 800 boxes and 1,500 half-chests Young Hyson. Of Silk, musters are in, and 400 picu's are reported taken. Freights to London £6.10 to £7. Vessels loading,—*Banian, Oithona*, and *Seawfell*.

HONGKONG.—Very little doing—only 3,500 pieces Grey and 700 pieces White Shirtings sold, with some 5,000 T-Cloths; also 60,000 piculs Rice. Exchange on London 4/6 to 4/6½ for Bank. Tonnage scarce and wanted.

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